

**MASON'S**  
O.K. SAUCE,  
O.K. PICKLES,  
MANGO CHUTNEY,  
WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE,  
MUSTARD SAUCE,  
TOMATO CATSUP.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**ACCESSORIES**  
For MOTOR CARS,  
MOTOR CYCLES AND  
MOTOR BOATS  
"GOODYEAR" and  
"DUNLOP" TYRES  
ALEX. BOSS & CO.,  
4, Des Voeux Rd., H.K.  
Tel. 37.

No. 18,583. 號三十八百五千八百一第 日三十二月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1917. 五拜禮 號七月二十年六國民華中 Price 35 PMS MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 350 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers. [784]

**BRITISH**  
**PILSENER**

**BEER.**

**ALLSOPP'S**

**BURTON-ON-TRENT.**

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK,**  
**MACGREGOR & Co.**

45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

**FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**  
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of R.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.

**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**

[1165]

## A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1919.

535

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.**

## TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " " " "	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " " " "
1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	NIGHT CARS
8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.	8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.	1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS	SUNDAYS
7.20 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.20 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " " " "
5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days	NIGHT CARS as on Week Days
SATURDAY	SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets, available for all cars, not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Reason ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers. [408]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.
Canton	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40
Shek Lung Exp.	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05
Shek Lung Exp.	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10
Shek Lung Exp.	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75
Shek Lung Exp.	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40
Shek Lung Exp.	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85
Shek Lung Exp.	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90
Shek Lung Exp.	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95
Shek Lung Exp.	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00
Shek Lung Exp.	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05
Shek Lung Exp.	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10
Shek Lung Exp.	9.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15
Shek Lung Exp.	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20
Shek Lung Exp.	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25
Shek Lung Exp.	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30
Shek Lung Exp.	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35
Shek Lung Exp.	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40
Shek Lung Exp.	9.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45
Shek Lung Exp.	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50
Shek Lung Exp.	10.00	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55
Shek Lung Exp.	10.05	9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60
Shek Lung Exp.	10.10	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65
Shek Lung Exp.	10.15	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70
Shek Lung Exp.	10.20	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75
Shek Lung Exp.	10.25	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80
Shek Lung Exp.	10.30	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85
Shek Lung Exp.	10.35	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90
Shek Lung Exp.	10.40	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95
Shek Lung Exp.	10.45	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00
Shek Lung Exp.	10.50	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05
Shek Lung Exp.	10.55	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10
Shek Lung Exp.	11.00	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15
Shek Lung Exp.	11.05	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20
Shek Lung Exp.	11.10	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25
Shek Lung Exp.	11.15	10.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung Exp.	11.20	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35
Shek Lung Exp.	11.25	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40
Shek Lung Exp.	11.30	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45
Shek Lung Exp.	11.35	10.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50
Shek Lung Exp.	11.40	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55
Shek Lung Exp.	11.45	10.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60
Shek Lung Exp.	11.50	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65
Shek Lung Exp.	11.55	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70
Shek Lung Exp.	12.00	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75
Shek Lung Exp.	12.05	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80
Shek Lung Exp.	12.10	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85
Shek Lung Exp.	12.15	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90
Shek Lung Exp.	12.20	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95
Shek Lung Exp.	12.25	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00
Shek Lung Exp.	12.30	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05
Shek Lung Exp.	12.35	11.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10
Shek Lung Exp.	12.40	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15
Shek Lung Exp.	12.45	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20
Shek Lung Exp.	12.50	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10	13.25
Shek Lung Exp.	12.55	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30
Shek Lung Exp.	13.00	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20	13.35
Shek Lung Exp.	13.05	11.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10	13.25	13.40
Shek Lung Exp.	13.10	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45
Shek Lung Exp.	13.15	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50
Shek Lung Exp.	13.20	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55
Shek Lung Exp.	13.25	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60
Shek Lung Exp.	13.30	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	13.65
Shek Lung Exp.	13.35	11.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	13.70
Shek Lung Exp.	13.40	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75
Shek Lung Exp.	13.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	13.65	13.80
Shek Lung Exp.	13.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	13.70	13.85
Shek Lung Exp.	13.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90
Shek Lung Exp.	14.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	13.65	13.80	13.95
Shek Lung Exp.	14.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	13.70	13.85	14.00
Shek Lung Exp.	14.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05
Shek Lung Exp.	14.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	13.65	13.80	13.95	14.10
Shek Lung Exp.	14.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	13.70	13.85	14.00	14.15
Shek Lung Exp.	14.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20
Shek Lung Exp.	14.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	13.65	13.80	13.95	14.10	14.25
Shek Lung Exp.	14.35	12.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	13.70	13.85	14.00	14.15	14.30
Shek Lung Exp.	14.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20	14.35
Shek Lung Exp.	14.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	13.65	13.80	13.95	14.10	14.25	14.40
Shek Lung Exp.	14.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	13.70	13.85	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45
Shek Lung Exp.	14.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50
Shek Lung Exp.	15.00	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	13.65	13.80	13.95	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55
Shek Lung Exp.	15.05	12.80												



## VICTROLA

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.



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## LA MINERVA CIGARS REINA VICTORIA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of cigars for over thirty years, it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular.

covered with the finest

Sumatra Leaf

\$7.50 per 100 duty paid.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

## GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE POLICE RESERVE.

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, 10th December, Commencing 9 15 p.m. sharp.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEWERY, C.M.G. (Officer Administering the Government), H.E. Major-General VERRILL, G.O.C. Commodore H. G. G. SANDERSON, R.N., H.E. the Chief Justice (Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.) and H.E. the Puisne Judge (Mr. COMPTON).

EXTRA SPECIAL 15-ROUND CONTEST:  
L. S. H. ATKINSON, R.N. v. YOUNG AHEARN, R.N.  
For the Middleweight Championship of the Colony.

6 ROUND LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CONTEST:  
GNR. EMBLETON, R.A. v. STO. BARCLAY, R.N.

6 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST:  
CH. STO. LEE, R.N. v. SPR. SMITH, R.E.

6 ROUND BANTAM-WEIGHT CONTEST:  
CPL. STUBBS, Mdsz. Reg. v. STO. JAMES, R.N.

6 ROUND BANTAM-WEIGHT CONTEST:  
STO. WELSH, R.N. v. PTE. ROLFE, Mdsz. Reg.

6 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST:  
A. B. DONNAHUE, R.N. v. SPR. LEWIN, R.E.

6 ROUND CONTEST:  
STO. PETTY OFFICER HARRIS, R.N. v. SEAMAN DAVIS.

Referee: Mr. W. S. BAILEY.  
Timekeepers: Mr. P. J. AND Mr. A. B. ALLEN.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES \$5, \$3, \$2, &amp; \$1.

Members of H.M. Regular Forces half-price to \$2 and \$1 seats.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF IRON.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a piece of iron.

It was stated that defendant was noticed carrying the iron in a basket. Several robberies had been committed lately at the P.W.D. and it was believed that the iron was the property of the P.W.D.

The case was remanded till Monday, bail being fixed at \$50.

## STEALING A KNIFE.

A Chinese "boy" pleaded guilty to stealing a knife, valued at \$25, the property of Mr. Day, of the Hongkong University.

Defendant stated he wanted money to take home to his people, who were in straitened circumstances.

Mr. Day said he purchased the knife as a curio in Japan. The defendant had been in his employment only a fortnight when he committed the theft.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour, remarking that it was an aggravated case of larceny by reason of defendant's knowledge of the house and of the places where all things were kept.

## THEFT OF HOOP IRON.

An elderly Chinese and a little boy were charged with stealing some hoop-iron, the property of the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam.

Mr. Oliphant, assistant manager of the Farm, stated that during the last few days the blacksmith's shop was being renovated and pieces of iron were strewn about all over the place. There were several men attending to the removal of the iron under the charge of the foreman.

Witness had gone into the town on business, and on his way back, he met a hawker carrying some hoop-iron. He stopped him and asked him from where he had got the iron. The man replied that he had purchased it from some men near the Farm. The hawker went back with witness and pointed out the first defendant, a former employee of the Farm, as the man who had sold the hoop-iron to him.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the first defendant to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks opposite the Farm. The little boy was ordered to receive ten strokes of the birch.

## ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Two Chinese, one a comrade of the Ho Ming firm, were charged with the unlawful possession of 50 taels of opium.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

It was stated that when the defendants were arrested a friend came to the Police Station and promised to bail them out, if necessary, at \$10,000. He then went away. The Sergeant telephoned to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, asking at what amount bail should be fixed, and he replied \$700. The defendants' friend, however, did not return.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till next Tuesday, fixing bail at \$700 each. Another Chinese, charged with the unlawful possession of opium, stated that the opium was sent to his father by a friend at Singapore.

The case was remanded till to-day, bail being fixed at \$3,000.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendant.

The case was remanded till next Thursday, bail being fixed at \$5,000.

Another Chinese, charged with the unlawful possession of opium, stated that the opium was sent to his father by a friend at Singapore.

The case was remanded till to-day, bail being fixed at \$3,000.

## POSTAL ROUTES BETWEEN LONDON AND THE FAR EAST.

According to the latest investigations of the Department of Communications, Tokyo, the time taken by ordinary mails from London to the United States, or Canada or via Cape of Good Hope, or via Siberia, destined to Tokyo has been as under—

	From London	On an	Longest Shortest average
America	43	27	35
Cape of G. Hope	55	35	45
Siberia	75	39	49

The latest experience indicates that the quickest postal route between Japan and Europe is via America.

## SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, November 27th.

## SERIOUS FIGHTING.

We are comparatively quiet in the Port, but the rumours that always abound during a period of disturbance are common amongst us. In the district there is a good deal of fighting, but thus far it has been unproductive. The Northerners succeeded here, the Southerners succeeded there and vice versa.

General Moh announced, through a local paper recently, a considerable success against the Wheel-chow soldiers on the San-kik-jiang road in the Luk-fung county. We hear, on the other hand, that Southern forces are converging on Kityang City. There was a fierce battle fought at a place called Phu-nen. The Northerners occupied the town, which is walled, while the Southerners took possession of a hill in the outskirts of the town which exposed the City to their guns. Neither party succeeded in securing an advantage over the other.

It has been remarked, however, that while the Southern troops retreated in the direction of Hopo, the Northerners, at the same time, went towards Kityang, where it is very probable the next strong stand will be made against the Southern troops. The weather is most favourable and a few days more should give us further news. As far as we hear the soldiers are behaving well. What they buy they pay for. But in the fighting area there is little or no business being carried on.

The shopkeepers, while not afraid of the soldiers' rapacity, are yet fearsome lest they should get mixed up with these affairs. On both sides we hear good accounts of the behaviour of the troops.

## A SAVAGE CUSTOM.

Worse than the Southern and Northern troops' doings are those of the people themselves. Clear fighting is greatly on the increase and we hear of very unpleasant reprisals almost every day. In this neighbourhood there are several big clans who are frequently at strife. At present the clans involved are those of the surname Tseng and Chang. A member of the former clan—a poor, inoffensive and innocent man was seized in the high road by the Changs. They beheaded him and cut out his heart, carrying these members to their village in triumph!

This savage custom is by no means uncommon. We think, however, that the Tsengs are behaving with great moderation. Their young men seized two or three of the Chang clan and might well have retaliated, but, instead, they sent the prisoners back to their own village under an escort. It was a very unusual thing to do, and is very creditable to the Tsengs as manifesting a desire on their part to have done with savagery. Now that the harvest crops are secured the young hot bloods have time on their hands and we hear that lively times await us. The strange thing is that the clans fight within hearing of the guns of the Southern and Northern troops.

Now that Tuan has resigned the Premiership there is the possibility that the question between the North and the South will be settled. It has been all along the bone of contention.

## NAVY LEAGUE FOR JAPAN.

The Navy League (says the Japan Gazette) has just been set on foot by a large number of men prominent in public life. Its purpose, like the Leagues of Great Britain and France, is quite simple; it is to work for the upbuilding of the Navy.

The following statement summarises its creed—

1.—It is necessary to possess a powerful navy, in order to protect the country and follow a progressive national policy.

2.—The upbuilding of a powerful Navy will be an aid to the development of commerce and industry.

3.—Should sea-communication be interrupted, commerce and industry will wither, and the protection of the land be endangered.

4.—In the history of the world there is no maritime nation which waxed strong without the aid of a powerful fleet. Hence it follows that without a powerful navy a maritime nation will fall to decay.

5.—The people of a maritime nation have the responsibility to maintain the navy on a basis sufficiently efficient for the needs of the country.

6.—The question of naval increase should be above party politics.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

## STRENGTH.

Pte. W. J. W. Johnston was enrolled on 10th Nov., 1917, and posted to "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon.

Pte. J. Kellner was enrolled on 3rd Dec., 1917, and posted to "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon.

## APPOINTMENT.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ewart Benjamin George Souter to the temporary rank of Lieutenant in Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 14th Nov., 1917. Lieut. E. B. G. Souter is posted to the Machine-gun Co.

## CAMP.

All ranks are reminded that 8 days' (4 days for men between 45 and 50 years of age) training in Camp is compulsory unless exemption has been obtained. Anyone who fails to attend, as required, renders himself liable to punishment.

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The Administrative Commandant is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—

"D" Co. (No. 4 Platoon).

Sergeant W. Budge to be Platoon-Sergeant dated 6th Dec., 1917.

Corpl. B. W. Grey to be Lance-Sergeant dated 6th Dec., 1917.

Corpl. A. Lambden to be Corporal dated 6th Dec., 1917.

Pte. W. Fincher to be Lance-Corporal dated 3rd Dec., 1917.

Pte. W. Logan to be Lance-Corporal dated 4th Dec., 1917.

Pte. T. Neave to be Lance-Corporal dated 5th Dec., 1917.

Pte. T. Peirce to be Lance-Corporal dated 6th Dec., 1917.

## TRANSFERS.

Pte. J. J. Harrington, "B" Company, is transferred to "D" Company, dated 6th Dec., 1917.

Pte. F. Travers, "A" Co., is transferred to "D" Co., dated 6th Dec., 1917.

## LEAVE.

2nd-Lieut. T. H. Mathewman, Engineer Co., is granted 2 weeks' leave from 18th Dec., 1917.

Pte. W. Sinclair, "B" Co., is granted 10 weeks' leave from 11th Dec., 1917.

2nd-Lieut. E. J. Surman, Engineer Co., is granted 1 month's leave from 6th Dec., 1917.

## COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Court of Enquiry composed as under will assemble at such time and place as the president may direct, to enquire into the circumstances under which Pte. H. E. Muriel's equipment suffered damage.

President, Capt. G. G. Wood.

Members: Lieut. H. W. B. Kennett.

2nd-Lieut. R. Sutherland.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 10th inst.: 7.30 a.m. Right Half Co., D.R.F. Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co., D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 11th inst.: 7.30 a.m. Right Half Co., Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co., Full parade.

Thursday, 13th inst.: 7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. (Gun numbers other than specialists).

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. (Gun numbers other than specialists).

Friday, 14th inst.: 5.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Layers' and Retters' Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Layers' and Retters' only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

7th to 14th inst.: A. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per Roster posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 5.15 p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m. Officers' post, for duty.

Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Mathewman. Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Templeton.

Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Parades for Instruction. Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Sergeants, Overland and Parsons.

R.E. Corporal Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES (For Members of the Corps not in Camp on the date mentioned).

Tuesday, 11th inst.: 4.30 p.m. "A" Co., No. 3 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7, and 8, at King's Park Range. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 12th inst.: 4.30 p.m. "A" Co., No. 3 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 9 and 9 at King's Park Range. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

RECRUITS (Those not attending Camp only): Monday, 10th inst.: 5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., at Headquarters under C.S.M. Wicheil, Sgt. Oxberry, and Corpl. Grimes. Dress: Drill order.

5.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents at Taikeo Dock.

Monday, 10th inst.: 5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section at Headquarters under C.S.M. Cooks and Lance-Sergeant Meade. Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 12th inst.: 5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17) at Headquarters under C.S.M. Cooks and Lance-Sergeant Meade.

5.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents at Taikeo Dock.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE MORRISON LIBRARY.

RESTORED TO ALMOST ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION.

The Morrison Library, the famous collection of books and documents of China, which was reported seriously damaged by the flood in Tokyo several weeks ago, has been restored to almost its original condition (says the Japan Advertiser).

According to one of the librarians, the damage was not very extensive on the rare books, the most valuable portion of the library; while the part which was destroyed consisted of clippings of articles from comparatively recent numbers of periodicals. They can be supplemented quite easily through ordinary bookellers' hands.

Several plans are now under consideration for utilizing the library. But it is said that the owner has already decided to have a new building, in which he will put not only the books which belong to the library but also several other valuable collections already in his possession. He will also add other purchases.

Baron Iwasaki is contemplating, in connection with the library, to establish a seminary or an institute for researches on Chinese history on a large scale, the matter being under consideration between professors in the Tokyo Imperial University and the representatives of the Mitsubishi family.

## A GERMAN ON THE ENEMY OF ALL MANKIND.

Otto H. Kahn, German born and head of a great American banking institution said this of the place he came from, when addressing the Merchants' Association of New York:—"That accursed thing is not a nation, but a spirit, a spirit which has made the Government possessed by it and executing its sinister and bloody bidding, the enemy of all mankind. What we are now contending for by the side of our splendidly brave, sorely tried Allies, after infinite torments, after delays, which many of us found hard to bear, are things which are amongst the highest and most cherished, which the civilised world has attained through the toll, sacrifice, and suffering of its best in the course of many centuries. They are things without which darkness would fall on hope and life become intolerable. They are the things of humanity, liberty, justice, and mercy, for which the best men amongst all nations, including the German nation, fought and bled for many generations' past, which were the ideals of Luther, Goethe, Schiller, and a host of others who had made the name of Germany great and beloved until Prussianism came to make its death a byword and a hissing. Speaking as one born of German parents, I do not hesitate to state it, my deep conviction, that the greatest service which men of German birth owe to their country is to proclaim and stand up for those great, fine ideas, national qualities, and traditions which they and their ancestors inherited, and in which they were brought up, and to set their faces like flint against the monstrous doctrines and acts of rulership which robbed the life of the Germany which they loved and which had the affection and admiration of the entire world. I state it as my solemn conviction that the more unambiguously the more wholeheartedly Americans of German origin throw themselves into the struggle which this country entered in order to rescue Germany, no less than the rest of the world, from those sinister forces that, in President Wilson's language, are the enemy of all mankind, the better they protect and secure the future of the old German name, the true advantage of the German people."

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1917-18.

Part 1. will be held on Sunday, December 9th, by the following details:—Leave Black Point 9 a.m.—Whole of 1st Section; Also men of No. 2 as detailed by Commander. Register-keepers to be warned by Inspector Un. Leave Black Point 1.30 p.m.—Men of No. 2 and 3 Sections, as detailed by Commander. Register-keepers to be detailed by Inspector Alve.

Above details not in possession of rifles must draw same at Headquarters Club or at the Armory between 5.30 and 6 p.m. on Friday, December 7th. Attention is called to Departmental Order 80, in Musketry Handbook.

## BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Band Practices—Wednesday, Dec. 12th; Thursday, Dec. 13th; Friday, Dec. 21st; and Friday, Dec. 29th.

Orchestra Class—Tuesday, Dec. 11th; Wednesday, Dec. 12th; and Thursday, Dec. 13th.

The Band will attend at the Theatre Royal at 8.45 p.m. on Monday, Dec. 10th.

## F. C. JEFFERY, U.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, December 6th, 1917.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. W. BEARD.

Monday, 10th inst.: 5.15 p.m. No. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Buglers at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 12th inst.: 5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-mai Football Ground.

5.30 p.m. Buglers at Yau-mai Football Ground.

5.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 6th December, 1917.



# BAZAAR AT THE UNIVERSITY. FOR THE TIENSIN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

At a time when so much attention is paid to the war and so many appeals are made on behalf of our brave troops and those of our Allies, it is gratifying to find that the Colony is still able and willing to interest itself in the alleviation of the sufferings of the unfortunate victims of the Tientsin flood. The devastation which has been wrought in the inundated district has aroused widespread sympathy, and the students of Hongkong University, quickly organised a bazaar for the relief of the afflicted that was opened yesterday afternoon, and will be kept open to-day.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, C.M.G., who performed the opening ceremony, was met at the entrance to the University by Sir Charles Elliott (Vice-Chancellor), Professor Hinton and Messrs. Ma Tsung Cheong (Chairman of the Committee) and Wong Yick Cho, and was conducted to a dais suitably decorated.

Mr. Tsung Cheong, in welcoming His Excellency, said that his presence there was an official seal upon the University's efforts and augured well for their success. He expressed the gratitude of the Committee and the students to His Excellency for coming amongst them at such short notice. The notice had been short because they had only ten days in which to respond to the appeal for raising money on behalf of the flood sufferers.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, in declaring the Bazaar open, said he thought it was extremely creditable that the students, at such short notice, should have organised a bazaar on such a scale, in aid of an object which must appeal to everyone in the Colony. The credit for initiating the idea of holding the bazaar should be given to Mr. Tay Tan Tin, who wrote a letter to the Council of the University in which he suggested that funds should be raised to aid the sufferers by the floods in China. He noticed that the words which he (the speaker) used when moving a resolution in the Legislative Council a few days ago, to vote \$100,000 to the Relief Fund, were quoted in the introduction to the programme. Since then more definite information as to the nature and extent of the floods and the damage done had been received, through the expedition of a commission of missionaries, who had been appointed to visit the flooded region. One of the questions asked was whether the supply of grain this year in the unflooded district could feed the sufferers in the flooded district, provided money was forthcoming to purchase it. The answer from many of the grain-producing districts in North China was that the Autumn grain crops had been good, and provided the difficulties of transportation were overcome, there was no reason why grain should not be sold at low prices throughout the flooded districts until the next Spring harvest. Famine and bitter distress was expected to be felt about the middle of December, and would continue up to the next harvest. His Excellency then read a long extract describing the sufferings of the people and said that the hapless inhabitants were bound to starve unless the food was provided for them. They must also be given warm clothing as far as possible. It was a great pleasure to him to know that the University students had organized the bazaar with the object of raising money from this very prosperous Colony for a place where good use would be made of every cent of it. He hoped the effort would be very successful and that a substantial sum of money would be immediately forthcoming for the relief of the millions of sufferers.

The success of the sale of work and fancy bazaar was well up to and, in many instances, surpassed the expectations of the organisers. The stalls were located in the spacious Hall of the University, which was full of animation. It was an irresistible invitation which the different stalls, replete with a variety of good things to suit all tastes offered, and it soon attracted a good gathering. The appeal of the girls with baskets suspended from their necks containing flags and flowers met with a generous response. The scene of the greatest activity was the Chinese Ladies' Work Party stall. There, across the counters, were exhibited a heterogeneous variety of things, including embroideries, crochet articles, woolen goods, knitted articles, mandarin coats, men's outfits, hand-painted articles,

embroidered frames and so on ad infinitum. Mrs. Violet Chan was in charge, and her hustling methods made business very brisk in a short time. It is estimated that the takings at the stall will amount to three or four thousand dollars. It may be mentioned that the Chinese Ladies' Party are a band of energetic folks making useful things for the wounded soldiers, and Mrs. Chan and each of the other members has presented an article to be sold at this stall, while the gentlemen contributed 700 dollars. A very ingenious method of augmenting the proceeds, was the sale of photographs, on buttons, of the students of the University. For these there was a great demand and some handsome prices were paid for them. The St. Paul's Girls' College sent fancy goods to this stall to the value of about \$200.

The proceedings were enlivened with selections of music by the band of the 24th Battalion Middlesex Regiment. The list of stalls, etc., and those in charge of them is as follows:—

The stallholders were:—  
Chinese Ladies' Work Party—Miss May Woo, Mrs. Violet Chan, Miss M. Wei, Mrs. C. C. Lai, Miss Zeary Rumbahn, Mrs. U. Rumbahn, Mrs. W. H. Wei, Mrs. E. Rosser, Miss Ivy Lucheng, and Miss Rose Ng Quinn.

Benevolent Stall—Miss F. Hammes, Miss Rose Cheung, Miss Dorothy Chow, Miss Rose Lee, Mrs. J. Wichebell, Mrs. C. L. Chow and Mrs. A. E. Cheng.

Flower Stall—Miss Goldie Lu-cheong, Miss Elsie Ng Quinn, Miss Elsie Rumbahn, Miss Katey Rumbahn.

Cigarette Stall—Mrs. Mayse, Miss Edith Bow, Miss May Choy, and Miss Rose Ahlong.

Sweet Stall—Mrs. G. Ng Quinn, Miss Hannah Wong, Mrs. B. C. Wong, Miss Alice Chan, Miss Winnie Lee.

Toy Stall—Raffles—Mrs. Lau Hey-shing, Miss Lucy Lu-cheong, Miss Pearl Bow, Miss Edith Kung, Mrs. C. MacKenzie.

Tea—Miss Winnie Woo, Miss Alice Kwok, Miss Rose Hall, Mrs. Ma Tsung Cheong, Mrs. Chun U. Kit, Miss Ko Yuen Fun, Miss Ruby Lu-cheong, Mrs. Lu-cheong.

The side-shows were all well patronised, those in charge being as follows:—

Blind Lady Singers, with well-known musicians who form the orchestra. (a) Blind Lady Singers—Miss Foke Lan, Miss Ye Ma, Miss Sau Yung. (b) Musicians—Messrs. Lau Sing Sun, Yan Hok Chai, Leung Lai Sang, Ya San Nan, Tam Wing Kwong, Kwai Chung Hung, Lo Kon San, Lau Kwai Ming, Chung Man Bun, Lam Che Wan, Li Sam Toi, Lam Shiu Pa.

Aunt Sally—Mr. Wong Sau Nin as Charlie Chaplin.

Cinematograph—Mr. Chan Wah Cho, Mr. Wong Kwok Wing who supplied films, Mr. Tam Fung Sek, who supplied the machine.

Chinese Grand Boxing—The Chinese boxing teacher, Mr. Agan (Lin Hung) and his pupils—Messrs. Li Fat, Poon Kwai Han, Ling Chan, Kwok Kwai Fong, Lau Chi Kwan, Chan Bing Him, Ngan Yau Qing, Tang Yuen, Tang Kin Che and Li Koon Kau.

## GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

A concert was held in the evening and went with a swing from start to finish. Several hundreds of tickets had been sold in advance, and the large and enthusiastic audience which gathered in the Great Hall was entertained with music, dance and song. The first item was a Piano Solo—Chopin's Polonaise in A Flat Major by Captain Cooney, who contributed another solo later on. Both the pieces were well executed and merited the applause they received. Mrs. Chan, dressed as a Japanese lady, sang "My Butterfly" by Mr. G. W. C. Brown's imitation of the rendering of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" by various characters, evoked great amusement. He appeared later and his humorous rendering of "Mary of Argyle" brought down the house. Mr. Findlay-Smith, who is the possessor of a full and rich-toned voice, appeared three times, singing "Autumn Evening," "Song of the Blackbird," and "There's a hill by the sea." "Impersonations and Imitations" by Mr. Isaac Day, Cooper, who has a very clear and sympathetic voice, won unstinted applause for her charming rendering of the songs "If I built a world for you" and "Where my Caravan has rested." The Little Misses Vyvienne, Ruby and Rosebud Young danced the Irish jig, the Sailor's Hornpipe, and a Spanish Dance, captivating the audience.

Miss Rose Quinn proved a sympathetic singer of sympathetic songs. "Kammy Song" and "I know a lovely Garden" by Mrs. Balean, whose skill as a violinist is well known, rendered "Capriccio" (Wieniawski) and "Sarsalla" (Emile Sauret).

The concert was followed by a play, "The good-natured man," acted by the students of the University. This is the first occasion on which Chinese students have taken part in theatricals, and they proved themselves for amateurs in their maiden attempt capable exponents of the histrionic art, was the opinion of all present. Their elocution, on the whole, was very good, and their portrayal of the various characters won them loud applause.

## CORRESPONDENCE. THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.)

SIR,—May I be allowed the publicity of your columns to bring to notice the existence of a Conciliation and Arbitration Board with offices at Great George Street, London?

This Board, which has been instituted quite recently to consider the grievances of Government employes, has a good human guarantee of fair treatment by its composition, and by its detachment from the employing departments and Treasury.

The settlement of a reasonable local equivalent for sterling pay should be well within the powers of this Board to consider, and I venture to think that local practice in the conversion of sterling into dollars would have great weight with it.

I enclose my card and am, sir, faithfully yours.

FURTHER MEASURES.  
6th December, 1917.

## MACAO OPIUM FARM. HIGH TENDERS AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Intense excitement prevailed at Macao, in connection with the letting of the opium monopoly for a term of five years, starting on September 1st, 1918. A large crowd journeyed over from Hongkong, and the Chamber in the Government Offices when the tenders were received was packed with a crowd of three or four hundred people, mostly Chinese. The proceedings were presided over by the Chief Justice, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Attorney General, while the Secretary for Chinese Affairs was also present to act as interpreter.

In all, nineteen tenders were received. The highest was for \$5,375,000 a year, and the next was also over six million dollars. The lowest was for \$3,444,000, and remainder ranged between three million and five million dollars each. The deposit money was \$105,857 for each tender, and the guarantee money was one-third the annual value of the "farm," that is to say, well over two million dollars.

At the request of the Chinese who were returning to this Colony with large sums of money which they had taken with them, the Macao authorities, with the concurrence of the Hongkong Government, placed six European armed guards on board the *Sui Tai* yesterday morning, six on board the *Chang Choo*, and twelve on board the *Sui An*, which returned to Hongkong yesterday evening. Double searches had previously been made by the ships' officers for any concealed arms or ammunition, and the ships were scoured from end to end, also, by detectives.

## OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY.

This Society has packed two cases of war comforts and will send them to Messrs. Sheehan, Tones & Co. to be forwarded as follows:—

To Hon. Secretary, Q.M.G., 2, Cavendish Square, W., London.—4 quilts, 1 pillow, 44 knitted mufflers, 51 pairs knitted woollen mittens, 40 white knitted woollen caps, 1 parcel from a little girl, 14 pairs stretch boots, 12 knitted sleeveless sweaters, 6 pairs knitted knee-caps, 20 pairs white woollen knitted red-socks, and 45 pairs of gym shoes.

To Mrs. Barton, Hon. Secretary, Red Cross Fund, Rawalpindi.—492 rolled bandages, 61 flannel vests, 56 white woollen knitted caps, 24 white woollen knitted bells, 61 slippers, 12 face-cloths, 19 mops, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 2 bags swabs, 52 cup covers, 50 suits pyjamas and 1 lot magazines.

The following letters of acknowledgment have been received by the Society:—  
20 Stationary Hospital, Ismailieh, Egypt.

19th October, 1917.  
DEAR MADAM,—The large box of gifts of clothing, etc., for the wounded soldiers arrived two days ago. I have unpacked the box and all the contents will be most useful and valuable. Will you please thank all the workers who have been so busy for their useful work and kind thought for us. The contents must have taken many hours' work to make. We have not got any wounded in hospital at present, but are daily expecting them when the Gaza offensive begins. Again thanking you very much—I remain, Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) KATHARINE F. C. SKINNER.  
(Matron, Q. A. I. H. N. S.).

The fly-traps, too, are of great benefit, as this is the worst time for flies here.

2, Cavendish Square, W. 1.  
5th October, 1917.

DEAR MADAM,—I beg to acknowledge your very kind gift of useful clothing and surgical dressings, which were unpacked on the 4th inst.

It is difficult for us to express our gratitude for your repeated donations to this organisation. We are badly in want of all kinds of clothing, more so than bandages.

You may be interested to hear that your beautiful quilts are being sent to Roumania. It happened that on the day they were unpacked the Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen of Roumania was going over the Depot and she implored us to send her some of them.

Will you please tell all your workers how deeply grateful we are for their continued interest in this organisation. Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) MYRA M. GIBSON.  
(General Manager for Bedouin, President and Head of Depot).

## SHORT CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. 3rd CO. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service C.C. in this friendly match at home to-morrow at 3 p.m.:—P. T. Lambie (Capt.), D. M. Goodall, W. J. Woolley, W. Dixon, S. E. Alderman, C. M. W. Reynolds, B. W. Bradbury, O. O. Woodman, T. McCormack, F. J. Ling, and E. Bacon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. 87th R.G.A.

The following will represent the St. Joseph's College in a League match against the 87th Co. R.G.A. on the Club Ground to-morrow at 4 p.m.:—U. M. Omar (Capt.), A. Jackson and E. P. Hyndman, R. E. Hyndman, H. Johnson, and S. A. Marcal, R. M. Omar, W. Baudran, E. R. Hyndman, W. C. Ogley, and L. M. Xavier. Reserve, S. A. M. Sopher.

KOWLOON F.C. v. MIDDLESEX RESERVES.

The following will represent Kowloon F.C. against the Middlesex Reserves on the Hongkong F.C. ground, Happy Valley, to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.:—Jennings, Young and Moosden; Van Langenberg, Rasmussen, and Sutton; Taylor, Finch, Pasco, Mason, and Tatum. Reserves: Bond, Logan and Anning.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

On Wednesday afternoon St. Joseph's met St. Stephen's in the Senior Competition and defeated them by 2-1. St. Joseph's were the more forceful team and deserved their victory, but had their opponents accepted half the chances they were offered in the first half, the result might easily have been reversed. It was a fast game and both goalkeepers gave a splendid display.

The positions in the league table are now as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Queen's College	2	2	0	0	4
St. Joseph's College	2	2	0	0	4
St. Paul's College	2	1	0	0	2
St. Stephen's College	2	0	2	0	0
Diocesan School	2	0	2	0	0

In the Junior Schools' Cup Competition Yau-mati met Diocesan II. and the result was a drawn match 1-1. Yau-mati were, if anything, the better side and should pull the match off on the replay. St. Joseph's II. were disqualified in this competition after a protest by Yau-mati, and an enquiry by the Committee. It was proved that in the match St. Joseph's II. v. Yau-mati in the first round, when they defeated Yau-mati 3-0, senior boys had played for the Junior XI. The match was therefore awarded to Yau-mati. In the semi-final of this competition St. Stephen's II. will meet the winner of Wednesday's drawn match; and Saiyungpun will meet the winner of next week's match between Wantai and Ellis Kadourie.

## BOXING.

THE POLICE RESERVE TOURNAMENT.

A boxing tournament will be held on Monday next, under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve, at the City Hall, when H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, C.M.G.), H.E. Major-General Ventris, Commodore Sandeman, the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge are expected to be present. The proceeds are for an object deserving of every support—the prisoners-of-war in Germany.

At first it was expected to match First-Class Petty Officer Meade against Atkinson, but the former has fallen ill, and Young Ahnarr, who returned to the Colony quite unexpectedly a few days ago, will take Meade's place. Ahnarr is well-known to the local boxing enthusiasts.

Many will remember the business-like manner in which he disposed of Private Thomas, of the Shropshires, at the V.R.C. His last contest in Hongkong was against Corporal Royal, of the United States Navy. Ahnarr, who is in the pink of condition, gave an exhibition before a representative gathering at the Police Reserve Club on Wednesday night. He fought twelve rounds and fully realised expectations. His opponent on Monday night will be Atkinson, of the Royal Navy. Both men are evenly matched as regards weight, height, and reach.

Ahnarr has a splendid record. He won the middleweight championship of the Ashanti Fleet in 1907, beating in forty-five rounds German Mackerell, who was the runner-up for the middleweight championship of the Channel Fleet in 1905, which he lost by a knock-out in the final. With such records as the two men possess, a good fight is sure to result.

There will be an extra six-round contest between Stoker P. O. Harris, R.N., and Seaman Davies, R.N.

## INTIMATIONS.

**LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.**

TELEPHONE 1747.

JUST RECEIVED.

**PLAIN AXMINSTER  
CARPETS**

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.

WE HAVE THEM IN

TONE ON TONE.

**GREEN**

SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE.

**GREY**

WITH LINE BORDERS.

**BROWN**

ARTISTIC AND SERVICEABLE.

**ROSE**

**PURPLE**

ALL USEFUL SHADES.

ONLY ONE SIZE—15' 0" x 12' 0"—ONLY ONE SIZE.

**K & E**

Stand for

**ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY**

in

**ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS  
AND MATERIALS.**

Blue Print Paper,  
Drawing Paper,  
Profile Paper and Cloth,  
Drawing Instruments,  
Drawing Inks,  
Drawing Tables,  
Water Colours,  
etc.

Engineers' and Architects' Levels,  
Railroad and Mining Transits,  
Range Finders,  
Angle Mirrors,  
Sighting Poles,  
Leveling Rods,  
Measuring Tapes and Chains,  
etc.

Sole Agents:

**Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.**

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

**Wm. Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 346

**NEW**

**Mackert  
SHOE MAKER**

**FOOTWEAR.**



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**THE Steamship**

"SANTHA"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 13th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1917. [134]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM JAPAN.

**THE Steamship**

"JILLIWONG"

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th December, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1917. [135]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have this Day REMOVED our Office to the Second Floor of No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd. [133]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE this Day appointed Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON, ASTRO Manager of our Business at Hongkong and have authorized him to Sign our Firm Name per Procuration.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

CARVALHO & COMPANY. [1345]

## NOTICE.

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO., Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1271]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (British Section).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that NO TICKETS will be served on the 1.30 p.m. Train from Kowloon on SATURDAYS, the 8th and 15th December.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, 6th December, 1917. [1357]

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE MANAGEMENT beg to announce that as from 1st December, 1917, the "HONGKONG HOTEL ORCHESTRA" will play daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:-

## IN THE MAIN LOUNGE.

From 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

## From 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

## IN THE GRILL ROOM.

From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.

A series of TEA DANCES will be held during the Winter Months each TUESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing on 11th December, 1917, Dancing 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Special DINNER DANCES will be held on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, BOXING NIGHT and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1917. [1348]

## G. B. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## INTIMATIONS

## TIENTSIN FLOODS.

THE Students of the University invite you to their BAZAAR and ENTERTAINMENTS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), Dec. 7th, at the University.

The Proceeds will be for THE METROPOLITAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

BAZAAR 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. and 7 P.M. to 8 P.M. on each day.

EXHIBITION OF LABORATORIES 7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" (in Cantonese) on FRIDAY Dec. 7th, at 8 P.M. to 11 P.M., in the Great Hall of the University.

Tickets of Admission to the University in the Evening, \$1 each.

Millions of Chinese Families will starve this winter unless help is provided. The students of the University invite you to assist them to raise funds for the victims of the Tientsin Floods by coming to the Bazaar and entertainments at the University on Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th.

[1353]

## 4% FRENCH LOAN.

(RATES PARALLEL 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris free of commission and telegram charges at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to:-

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 5, Chater Road. [1280]

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:-

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1917. [1283]

## CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.

And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.

Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1338]

## LIFE INSURANCE.

M. R. P. HENDERSON, I.O.S., Retired of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.2, wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weakness of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose values have taken place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. Henderson, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1838 respectively.

While advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?

[1008]

## INTIMATIONS

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 8 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 8th instant.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1917. [1335]

## IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908.

## IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SEVENTH AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND at the Rate of FORTY CENTS (Hongkong Currency) per Share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1917, at Noon, to registered holders of A and B Shares upon Application to:-

In the case of Shares on the London Register:-

Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Thornton's Chambers, Ingram Court, 167, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:-

Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Buildings, 2 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1917. [1287]

## IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908.

## IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1917, at Noon precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:-

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company."

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A., Liquidator.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1917. [1288]

## HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 2 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK, Priests' Buildings. [1347]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [128]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ke Hone Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, Messrs. Lee Co., Ltd., 46, Queen's Road Central. [1300]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS, BETA & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexander Buildings. [1271]

## TO LET.

NO. 24, BELLIOS TERRACE.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

GODOWN D. 3, Daddell Street.

NO. 57, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shamshu Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR 27, Daddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

ONE GODOWN in Daddell Street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

"GLORIOUS," No. 140 and 141, TEN PRINCE STREET.

Apply to—

LEWIS & DAVIS, 2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings. [1289]

## INTIMATION

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

## ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

## Case No. 1. \$22.00

2 Bottles St. Estephe Claret.  
2 " Light Dry Sherry.  
2 " Port, Full Bodied.  
2 " Gin.  
1 " Superior Old Cognac.  
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.  
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

## Case No. 2. \$28.00

1 Bottle St. Marceaux Champagne.  
1 " Burgundy "Beauve."  
1 " St. Estephe Claret.  
1 " Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's.  
1 " Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
1 " Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.  
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.  
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.  
1 " Orange Curacao.

## Case No. 3. \$32.00

1 Bottle St. Marceaux Champagne.  
1 " Old Brown Sherry "E.E."  
1 " Superior Old Port "D" Quality.  
1 " Very Fine OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality.  
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.  
1 " Killy Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 20 years old).  
1 " St. Julien Claret.  
1 " Gin.  
1 " Orange Curacao.

## SPECIAL CASES PUT TO ORDER.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616. [12]

## BIRTH.

LINDSEIGH.—At No. 4, Queen's Gardens, on the 4th instant, to Capt. and Mrs. C. LINDSEIGH, a daughter. [1366]

Messrs. Office: 102, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON. Office: 181, FINE STREET, E.C.3.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7TH DECEMBER, 1917.

## THE LAST OF GERMANY'S COLONIAL EMPIRE.

AFTER operations extending over three years German East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy, the remnant of whose European force is now seeking refuge in the adjoining Portuguese territory.

The outbreak of the great war in Europe found German East Africa far more ready for the emergency than its neighbour, British East Africa. It possessed a considerably larger force with a marked superiority in machine and field artillery, and our troops, who had to be hastily recalled from the borders of Italian Somaliland, where they were dealing with the natives, were obliged at first to stand on the defensive until reinforcements could be sent to them.

Fortunately, however, although the German carried out several raids, they did not, for some inexplicable reason, attempt any invasion in force until the end of September, when they made a concerted movement on Mombasa. By that time the conditions were more equal, and the invaders were thrown back across the frontier. This was followed by comparative quiet for a few weeks until the arrival of an expeditionary force from India enabled a British offensive to be undertaken. A landing was effected at Tanga on November 4th, 1914, with the object of seizing the railway running from that town to the foot of Kilimanjaro, but the period of grace which was allowed the town in which to surrender was employed by the German Governor to strengthen the defences, with the result that our troops suffered a severe repulse and were withdrawn. At the same time our local forces crossed the frontier at two places, but met with little success. The offensive was renewed, in the following

January, but very slow progress was made throughout the whole of that year, the nature of the country conferring a military advantage on the defending force. Finally the Union of South Africa sent reinforcements, and early in 1916 General Smuts took over the command of the operations. After ejecting the enemy from British territory, he moved southwards against the German railways, driving the German troops before him. The enemy retreated to the lower valley of the Rufiji—the river in which the Konigsberg sought refuge—pursued by the British from the North, the Belgians from the Congo Free State in the West, and threatened by the Portuguese, who crossed the frontier from Mozambique. In October the last German post north of the Central Railway was captured, and supplies were brought inland by this line from Dar-es-Salaam on the coast. From that time onward it became merely a question of wearing down the enemy. That this task should have occupied another twelve months is not a matter for surprise when the difficult character and wide extent of the country is borne in mind.

Germany's Colonial Empire, which had a total area of nearly 1,100,000 square miles, mainly in Africa, and a native population amounting about fourteen millions, is now a thing of the past. Upon its development Germany lavished something like one hundred millions sterling, and she was rewarded in recent years by seeing the countries comprised within it make remarkable progress. The largest of all these overseas possessions was German East Africa, which has an area of 384,038 square miles and a population of about 9,000,000. Here, in ten years, the yield from taxation increased from £180,000 to £390,000, while the value of the exports rose from £360,000 in 1906 to £1,120,000 in 1911. Though it must be called a tropical country, there is an enormous table-land at an elevation of 3,000 feet spreading across its interior, while the slopes of Kilimanjaro and other mountains offer splendid conditions for European settlements. The country contains great agricultural and mining possibilities. There are already hundreds of thousands of acres under sisal, which commands a better price than the original Yucatan variety. Rubber, also, is freely exported, and it is stated that immense quantities of cotton could be grown on the vast stretches of fertile fields which are easily capable of irrigation by means of the numerous rivers. The railways, which are remarkably well equipped, have already been linked up for military purposes with British East Africa. Now that this territory has been wrested from Germany's hands it is probable that, in the near future, Cecil Rhodes' dream of a railway from the Cape to Cairo will materialise.

The body of an unknown Chinese man has been found hanging from a tree on the hill-side near Hongkong University Union recreation ground, Pokfulam Road.

Professor Wright, of Hongkong University, will deliver a lecture on "English Literature of the Nineteenth Century" this evening at 6 o'clock at the Helena May Institute. All are cordially invited to attend.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the National Mission of Repentance and Hope, a "Quiet Day" is being observed to-day in St. John's Cathedral. The Church will be open for prayer and meditation all day, and services will be held at 7.45 and 10.15 a.m., at 12 noon, and at 5 p.m. Addresses will be given by the Bishop of Victoria and the Rev. R. C. Taylor, of West China. At the 10.15 a.m. service a message will be read from Bishop Norris, the missionary of last year.

A Chinese contractor has reported to the police that whilst he was on his way, on Wednesday, from Tytanuk to Shaokwan, he was set upon by two men and assaulted. In the struggle they all three rolled down the hill-side. The men then attempted to rifle his pockets, but he blew a police whistle, and, pulling out his revolver, fired at one of the men, wounding him. His assailants snatched the revolver and ran up the hill-side. A further report states that a man was found concealed under some bushes in the vicinity suffering from a gunshot wound in the side, and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. He is believed to be one of the three who assaulted the contractor.

Mr. Colin Rees-Davies, a brother of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies), has just been appointed Chief Justice of Bermuda. He has held the appointment of Solicitor-General of British Guiana for several years.

As to-morrow (Saturday) is a general holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence, and one collection of letters from the pillar-boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Robbers broke into the Golf Club house at Fanling in the early hours of yesterday morning and decamped with cash, clothing and other articles to the total value of \$673. It is understood that they spoke the Hakka dialect and that the "boys" would be able to identify two of them.

One of the oldest European residents of Singapore passed away recently in Mr. Alexander James Gunn, who years ago was one of the most prominent members of the mercantile community. Mr. Gunn was nearly eighty years of age. He was a native of Caithness, and is said to have first come to the East in the early 'sixties. About ten years later he came to Singapore as manager of the old Chartered Mercantile Bank. Following this he had his own firm of accountants and secretaries, and was established for many years. For many years he was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TIENTSIN PARTY.

SHANGHAI, December 6th.

At a meeting held at the President's office it was decided to maintain the actual conditions and mediate with the Tientsin party.

Wang Shi-chen has wired to Luk Wing-tung, Tang Chi-yao and Chen Chun-huan, asking them not to attack Fukien and Aochow.

Hsun Ke-wu now controls Chung-ching.

Chen Chun-huan has wired to Peking stating that the rumour relating to the Wuchow meeting and conditions are uncertain.

Tso-kun will go to Peking to-day to offer to lead an army to Hunan and to recommend his brother, Tso-sui, as Tuchen of Chili.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 6th.

## INDEPENDENCE OF RUHR.

The authorities have received a telegram stating that General Lai Tih-choy (formerly of Li Yuen-hung's staff) and some other military leaders have declared independence in Hupeh province. The Tuchen's yamen was attacked, but the Tuchen, Wong Chin-yuen, who has urged the North and South to enter into peace negotiations, has escaped.

DR. WU TO CONSULT GENERAL LUK.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who came to Canton to mediate between the North and South, has proposed to go with Tong Shin-ye to consult General Luk Wing-tung. Wu sent his son to visit Luk the other day.

## AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

Liu-yan, who was sent by General Luk to enter into peace negotiations with various Tuchen, went to Shanghai yesterday. He is charged with a most important mission, which may result in a settlement of the dispute between the North and South.

## THE DISAPPEARING GUNBOATS.

It is said that the runaway gunboats Kwong Lee and Keng-Kung are interned in Hongkong.

## AN AMERICAN VISITOR.

An American Attaché, who came to Canton from Peking, went with the American Consul to visit the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday. He was welcomed and entertained by the gentry and merchants.

## HUMAN AFFAIRS.

The authorities have received a telegram from the Chief-Commander Tam Ho-ming, requesting assistance, as he learns that there are fifty or sixty regiments of Northern troops approaching Chang-sha.

Since Tam's refusal, the Tuchen of Hunan has not been decided upon. It is reported that General Luk will appoint Chan Kwing-ming to the post.



# THE WAR.

## GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE ENDED.

### THE ERROR OF CHALLENGING ANNIHILATION.

## AUSTRO-GERMANS' FORMIDABLE ATTACKS.

### BRITISH TROOPS TAKE UP POSITIONS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

## AMERICA DECLARES WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

### THE REASON FOR THE DECLARATION.

#### Bracco-Belgian Front.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### BRITISH FRONT.

#### USUAL RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, December 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that there is the usual reciprocal artillery firing on the battle-fronts.

##### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Aeroplanes on Monday bombed and machine-gunned villages in enemy occupation on the Cambrai battle-front and also co-operated with infantry in local fighting east of Ypres.

They dropped at night 291 bombs on villages west of Cambrai, some pilots making three consecutive trips.

Two hostile machines were driven down and two of our machines are missing.

##### THE CRISIS PAST.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing in the afternoon, describes the remarkable spirit of reassurance and satisfaction which is prevalent and which contrasts with the feeling expressed yesterday afternoon, when the situation looked as if it might become somewhat anxious at some points, but owing to the valour and doggedness of our incomparable troops the crisis is past. This is not to say the Germans may not continue their great offensive in the West to which they have committed themselves. It is said that fresh troops are continuously arriving. We can only trust that the enemy will make a further bid for the recovery of recently lost territory at the same price as was paid for the fractions just recovered.

The great battle began in the morning after our patrols had made their rounds. The Germans concealed attacking troops at a favourable spot. The first infantry assault was launched towards La Vierge practically unheralded by any barrage. Field grey waves advanced in mass formation with no attempt at concealment. These same reckless tactics were adopted throughout the whole of their attacks. As the first wave melted, so a succeeding one replaced it. It was simply a question of expenditure of men versus shells and bullets, and because the Germans were prepared to carry the principle of challenging annihilation far enough they pressed us back a little in a few places.

Measured on the map, the ground which the Germans re-occupied is less than one-twelfth of the area of the salient which we drove into their line on November 19th. The ratio of our losses in that attack to the German casualties in the counter-offensive must be in dozens to hundreds.

Undoubtedly some of the enemy divisions in yesterday's struggle only survive as bare skeleton formations. Our divisions remain intact.

There is a contagious spirit of victory in our army before Cambrai.

The Huns have shot their bolt and failed even to disadvantageously bend our line.

#### THE BLOODIEST EPISODE OF THE WAR.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the Correspondent, describing the battle of Cambrai, states:—The enemy seems to be forcing a decisive fight in open country. Prisoners

state that they have been promised peace if they win this battle. The Germans are fighting with most fierce and most stubborn courage, hence their losses are enormous. The British are equally stubborn. If they yield ground it is only after butchery of the Germans in rear-guard actions which will be counted as among the bloodiest episodes of the war. The British troops realise the importance of the battle.

The wounded with whom the Correspondent conversed console themselves by reflecting that the enemy could not break their lines, or, if they did so, it was only a thrust back. Our men are fighting with a stern, grim and stubborn spirit, fighting to the last when bodies of them are cut off so that other troops may fall back safely.

Despite the enemy's gain of ground, the menace of anything like a big German victory overwhelming our victory of November 19th seems to have passed now. There is good reason to believe that whatever strength the Germans decide to bring up it can be resisted in the same way, with doubtless some yielding of ground here and there, but without a collapse which might repay the enemy for his last offensive of this year.

##### GERMAN DREAM ENDED.

Mr. Perry Robinson, at Headquarters, telegraphs:—The great German counter-offensive has definitely failed. The enemy has gained ground, and will probably get more, but he is spending thousands of lives to gain some acres which we have captured with the loss of one hundred lives. The dream of smashing through the base of our salient is ended. The essence of our original victory was that it was won with so few troops. Had we lost the whole of our infantry engaged it would hardly have equalled the German losses since the present battle was begun. It is our glory that these few men in imperfectly consolidated positions held the weight of the German attacks till the crisis was passed.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 5th.

A German wireless official message states:—Enemy attacks to the south of Moeuvres broke down.

##### TOTAL BRITISH PRISONERS

LONDON, December 5th.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacPherson stated that to the 26th November we had captured 180,996 prisoners on all fronts, of whom 127,102 were Germans, 2,092 Austrians and Bulgarians, 4,305 Turks, and 8,632 native soldiers and followers.

##### FRENCH FRONT.

##### ARTILLERY VIOLENT.

PARIS, December 5th.

A communiqué states:—There is violent artillery firing on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

##### LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

A communiqué states:—There was fairly lively artillery firing on the right of the Meuse.

We brought down yesterday two German aeroplanes, forcing six others to land over their own lines.

#### The Near East.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

#### RUSSIAN ARMY ABLE TO FIGHT.

LONDON, December 5th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British Army in Mesopotamia is continuing the policy of striking out from a central position whenever it gets a chance. It has got into touch with the Russian forces who are assisting there in the operations.

This shows there is still some portion of the Russian Army willing and able to fight.

##### RUSSIAN FORCE RENDERS

##### VALUABLE ASSISTANCE.

An official report states:—The Turkish position in the hills on the right bank of the Dialah, northward of Deli Abbas, was attacked by our converging columns, one of which successfully bridged the Dialah near Kiriobost.

The enemy attempted to delay our advance by flooding the area between the Nahrin and Dialah rivers, but by the 4th inst. we had driven back the Turks and taken possession of the Sakaltutan Pass, through which the Deli Abbas road leads to the north.

The Russian force, under Colonel Bicharakov, rendered valuable assistance on our right flank.

We captured 160 prisoners and two field-guns.

#### Italian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### ITALIAN FRONT.

#### ENEMY'S FORMIDABLE ATTACKS.

LONDON, December 5th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy, with a formidable array of artillery and increased forces, attacked yesterday on the Asiago Plateau.

We firmly held up the first assault, though the enemy gained some positions, but did not weaken our resistance.

The enemy carried out a double attack at Melette. We decisively repulsed the first of these assaults on the south-western slopes of Melette-Digallio, capturing one hundred prisoners. The second attack, between Mount Tondarsen and Mount Badeneche, which lasted all night, resulted in the occupation of some trenches, causing our withdrawal from our advanced lines.

We destroyed five bridges on the Zenson and inflicted losses on the enemy at the river bend.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### BRITISH TROOPS ENTRENCH.

LONDON, December 5th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 3rd instant, states:—Some British contingents, marching 22 miles daily, have succeeded in catching up those preceding them.

The British troops have now reached their assigned positions and have begun entrenching.

##### FIRST BLOOD FOR BRITISH

##### AIRMEN.

LONDON, December 5th.

A Correspondent at Italian Headquarters telegraphs:—The British were successful in their first encounter with the Germans. It was an airfight. Four British aeroplanes which crossed the Piave were attacked by five Albatrosses. One of the latter was destroyed and two were driven down.

Seven more German machines came up, and one was driven down.

The British airmen returned safely.

#### Naval Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT BLOWN UP.

AMSTERDAM, December 5th.

A German torpedo-boat has been blown up near the island of Walcheren.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

##### GERMAN ATROCITIES CONTINUE.

##### LIFEBOATS SHELLED BY SUBMARINE.

LONDON, December 5th.

The Elder Dempster steamer *Apapa* has been torpedoed and sunk.

It is reported that 80 passengers and crew perished.

One hundred and twenty were saved.

It is rumoured that the submarine fired upon women and children in the boats.

The *Apapa* was bound for Liverpool from Africa, and carried 160 passengers.

The vessel was twice torpedoed, in full moonlight. The women and children were put first into the boats.

It is stated the many casualties were due to the submarine shelling the boats. The dead include eleven women.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### SURVIVOR'S ACCOUNT.

LATER.

A survivor of the *Apapa*, interviewed, said:—There was a ten minutes' interval between the two torpedoes, the first of which was visibly effective and the second shattered a boat full of passengers, causing many to be killed or drowned.

The *Apapa* gradually heeled over in the direction of one boat which was unable to sheer off. Some of its occupants jumped overboard. I afterwards saw the ship's funnel hit the boat with full force, wiping it out. The Captain went down with the ship. I was picked up later. The *Apapa* sank in eighteen minutes.

#### Russian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### RUSSIAN FRONT.

##### SHAMEFUL AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

LONDON, December 5th.

A wireless Austrian official statement by the Commander-in-Chief that the Russian and Rumanian troops between the Dniester and the Black Sea have initiated armistice negotiations.

##### OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The Press Bureau announces that there is no truth whatever in the shameful Austrian official statement that the Rumanian troops had made overtures to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief for an armistice.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### GERMANS ALLEGE RUMANIAN ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

A German wireless official message states:—Negotiations for an armistice are spreading to the Rumanian troops.

We drove back strong enemy detachments which reached the west shore of the Odriza Lake and north-east of the Doiran Lake.

##### FRATERNISATION PREVENTED.

A Rumanian communiqué states:—Russian artillery prevented attempts at fraternisation.

We stopped German officers carrying manifestoes and proclamations.

#### General.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, December 5th.

The Admiralty announce the arrivals for the week 2,174, and the sailings 2,133. Sixteen vessels over and one under 1,600 tons were sunk, eight vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, and four fishing boats were sunk.

##### OBITUARY.

##### THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, December 5th.

The death of the Earl of Portsmouth is announced.

##### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 5th.

The silver market is steady.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

##### THE PRICE OF PEACE.

LONDON, December 5th.

Continuing his address to Congress—the first portion of which appeared in yesterday's issue—President Wilson said the American people desired peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat, once and for all, of sinister forces rendering peace impossible. They were impatient with those who desired peace by any sort of compromise. He declared that the intolerable thing, of which Germany had shown them the ugly face—this menace of combined intrigue and force which they now saw so clearly as the German power—a thing conscienceless, honourless, incapable of a covenant of peace—must be crushed, and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least it must be shut out from friendly intercourse with nations. He further declared that when the time came that peace could be discussed—when the German people had spokesmen whose word could be believed and those spokesmen were ready to accept the common judgment of nations regarding what henceforth should be the bases of law and the covenant of the life of the world—then the United States would be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace ungrudgingly. That price would be full and impartial justice at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect—our enemies as well as our friends.

President Wilson next referred to what he described as "the crude formula" of no annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities, which, he asserted, the masters of German intrigue had diligently used in order to lead the people of Russia astray, and also the people of every other country where their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be concluded before autocracy was taught its final convincing lesson and the people of the world were put in control of their own destinies.

##### WIN THE WAR.

"Let there be no misunderstanding," he said. "Our present immediate task is to win the war. Nothing shall turn us aside from that until it is accomplished. Every power and resource that we possess—whether of men, money or materials—is being devoted, and will continue to be devoted, to that purpose until it is achieved. To those who desire to bring peace about before then, I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it, we shall regard the war as won only when the Germans, through their properly accredited representatives, say that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs committed by their rulers. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established their power over lands and peoples other than their own—over Austro-Hungary, the hitherto free Balkan States, Turkey, and within Asia—which must be relinquished before Germany, secured by the peace of the world, becomes a real Empire of trade and influence. Then Germany had sought to establish a military and political domination by arms, where she might oust, where she could not excel, her most feared and hated rivals. The peace we make must remedy that wrong."

President Wilson emphasized the fact that no interference with the German Empire's internal affairs was intended, but he contended that the German people were being deceived in a war of desperate self-defence. We are in fact—he proceeded—fighting for their emancipation from that fear. If the German people continue to be obliged to live under their present masters, after the war it might be impossible to admit them to a partnership of the nations, which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace, or to admit them to free economic intercourse, which must inevitably spring out from their partnership of real peace. There would be no aggression in that which is inevitable because of distrust.

President Wilson's speech, especially his recommendation of war against Austria, and that there must be impartial justice in the final settlement. His recommendations of rigorous measures against aliens was also loudly applauded.

##### IDEALS OF UNITED STATES RE-STATEMENT.

Mr. Wilson, in a striking peroration, scathingly condemned the Central Powers' purposes, "whose sinister and secret diplomacy sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the State."

President Wilson eloquently restated the ideals of the United States in connection with the war, and concluded:—"The supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened, and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favour, or He will show them His own justice and mercy."

##### THE SPIRIT OF A POST-WAR SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, December 5th. The following is the text of President Wilson's reference to the spirit in which he was of opinion the post-war settlement should be made. "The very deep wrongs committed in this war, all have to be righted. That is a matter of conscience. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her Allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehending the issues involved. No representative of any self-governing nation will dare to disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The thoughts of plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people whose unobscured standards of right and wrong, is the air that all Governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. The German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people have not been permitted under their tutelage to share the commandship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for their government. But the Congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the peace that now runs in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusion will run with these ideas."

#### THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

President Wilson proceeded to lay stress upon the value of the world's opinion, and said no representative of any self-governing nation will dare to disregard it by attempting such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The same baneful influences which prevented the German people from having an opinion of their own, which might set up a state of conduct for their rulers, had unfortunately persuaded the Russians with disastrous results at the present moment.

Mr. Wilson reiterated the declaration made in January that all the nations of the world were entitled to free, assured and unobscured access to pathways upon the sea.

##### WAR WITH GERMANY'S VASSALS.

He earnestly recommended Congress immediately to declare the United States in a state of war against Austria-Hungary. This was a logical course and followed the wishes of the American people. Austria-Hungary was merely a vassal of Germany. It was true that the same logic would lead to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria, for they were also tools of Germany, but they did not stand in the direct path of the United States' action. "We shall go wherever the necessities of war carry us, but we should only go where immediate and practical considerations lead us. Not acting in response to our own people's wishes, we must face the facts as they are and act without sentiment in this stern business."

##### THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

Turning to legislation, the President said that the laws regarding alien enemies must be extended, also a special control established over arrivals and departures of persons to and from the United States. The legislative programme includes the making of women who are alien enemies subject to the same restraint as men; also the frustration of the alien enemies' idea of being kept free at Government detention camps by confining the offenders in penitentiaries and similar institutions where they would be made to work like other criminals; while profiteering, which still existed to a large extent, must be effectively grappled by limiting prices. Other legislation would be formulated for the attention of Congress, which in the present session should concentrate their whole attention and energy on the vigorous, rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

##### PRESIDENT WILDLY CHEERED.

Congress enthusiastically and wildly cheered President Wilson's speech, especially his recommendation of war against Austria, and that there must be impartial justice in the final settlement. His recommendations of rigorous measures against aliens was also loudly applauded.

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(Continued on Page 6.)



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It is the plump, well-developed man who "cute the melons" and has the fun socially.

Scrawny, skinny people are seldom popular. We all admire fine figures. No dressmaker can hide a bony, skinny form.

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THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,  
Don't worry, take SARGOL.

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## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AMERICA AT WAR WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.

A joint Congress resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary since noon to-day.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### REASON DECLARATION.

New York, December 6th.

The Washington Correspondent of the Associated Press learns that in a conversation with the leaders of Congress, before leaving the Capitol on Tuesday, President Wilson said that the declaration of war against Austria was advised largely because it might be necessary at any time to send American soldiers to aid Italy.

#### AMERICA'S BLACK LIST.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.

The War Trade Board has promulgated a Black List of 1,600 firms in twenty Central and South American States, with which American merchants are specifically forbidden to trade, except under special licence.

The list, which is officially styled the "Enemy Trading List," constitutes the first section of a record which will eventually include the names of firms in most countries of the world, including the United States itself.

Latin America is dealt with first because of the large number of German firms there who are active in aiding Germany's cause.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR HOPES FOR PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, December 6th.

A message from Vienna states that the Emperor Karl, addressing the Austro-Hungarian Delegation after referring to "the glorious victories of our armies and the daring of our fleet," said that Austria-Hungary was ready for an honourable peace, and he hoped that the Russian peace negotiations would be successful.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### MEETING OF DELEGATIONS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Daily Mail's Petrograd Correspondent, telegraphing on the 4th instant, states: "The Armistice Delegations met at Vilna yesterday. It was decided to consider only the question of the Armistice, the peace discussion to a European Conference."

#### GENERAL KORNILOFF'S WHEREABOUTS.

General Korniloff, who escaped with 400 Caucasian troops from Bykoff, reached Orsha yesterday morning.

#### THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S CONDITION.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Daily Chronicle's Correspondent at Petrograd states: "Most of the Russian Delegates negotiating the Armistice are civilians."

If the four parties break down it is improbable that the bulk of the Russian Army can be restored to a fighting condition, for whatever the Bolshevik authority may be it is indisputable that the masses of the people ardently desire peace.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd states: "General Dukhonin declined to leave Headquarters, although he was given the opportunity."

Four shock Maximist Battalions have been sent to Kiev. It was decided that the ex-Ministers who signed the Manifesto on Friday and were ordered to be interned at Krasnodar have fled.

#### DEMAND FOR LAND DISTRIBUTION AMONGST THE PEASANTS.

LONDON, December 6th.

A wireless message from Petrograd states: "The All-Russian Congress of Peasants and Deputies resolved that 'The dilatory action of M. Kerensky's bourgeois Government regarding the distribution of land was criminal.' They demand that all land of any agricultural value, together with the live stock and farm buildings and implements, belonging to farmers who are not sole workers, should be forthwith transferred to the Land Committee to distribute among the peasants."

#### FRANCO-AMERICAN PROTESTS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Times Correspondent at Petrograd, writing on the 30th ultimo, states that in consequence of the protests by the French and American Attaches at Headquarters against a separate armistice, M. Trotsky has addressed a remonstrance to the Allied diplomats, declaring that he cannot allow Allied diplomats or agents to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia or endeavour to re-kindle civil war.

He concluded by saying that a repetition of such acts will provide the gravest complications.

## GIRL ENGINEERS.

"We work automatic machines, but we are not thought worthy of being trained to do highly skilled work or to design," complained a girl "engineer" the other day. It was the truth. The engineering workshops have been flooded with women who do simple operations under the supervision of skilled men. Many of them are intellectually superior to their supervisors.

In the early days of the war, when quick adaptation was a first consideration, this was understandable, but conditions have altered. The war machine is now running smoothly, and we ought to consider if we cannot utilise the labour of women to greater advantage. If a little forethought had been exercised three years ago, and girls of fifteen or sixteen had been apprenticed to the highly skilled sections of the engineering industry, a great and increasing number of men would have been liberated for the Army. Instead, however, we have thousands of young men in their teens and early twenties in munition works who cannot be spared.

The Government advertise for women who are willing to be trained at certain centres as fitters, electricians, and draughtwomen, but everyone knows that these recruits will be one job "artisans." They will be specialists in the narrowest sense. Specialisation is necessary nowadays, but the successful specialist is he whose specialised and expert skill has sprung out of a wide knowledge of a craft.

It would be a national calamity if women were to be driven out of engineering after the war. There is a general recognition among thinking people that they have come to stay. They have proved a great asset in the days of stress to come, the nation that will soonest recover from the effects of the war will be that one which to the fullest extent utilises its resources.

In engineering there are three main divisions—the business and organising department, the designing and drawing offices, and the shops. Ingenuity in devising quick manipulative methods is the aim of the engineering quickness of perception and intuition to make practice conform with theoretical reasoning the test of the designer, and the recognised qualities of good leadership, tact, sympathy, firmness, and a wide knowledge of theory and practice, combined with business shrewdness, are demanded from the manager or organiser. Much shop work is unsuitable for women. The foundry and heavy engine erecting shops, for instance, demand great physical strength.

But there are other shops, such as the wood-working shops, where the work is light and which demand a very high degree of skill and care. They are specially suitable for women.

It is the drawing office, however, that attracts the educated woman. She is prepared to work in the shops if her ultimate destination is the drawing office. The idea, founded on sex prejudice, that women cannot compete with men in mathematical knowledge and in science is discarded. The invasion of the drawing office by women would be a great stimulus to invention, as they would bring fresh and unbiased minds to bear on old and vexed problems. From the drawing board to the manager's desk would be a natural step for the brilliant woman engineer. Many women have very great administrative and executive abilities, and can secure discipline equally as well as men. All the qualities that together make a leader of industry are to be found in the matron of a large hospital or the headmistress of a school. It is significant that the number of women on boards of directors is steadily growing, and the obvious deduction is that when once women gain an entrance into any sphere of activity their usefulness is not limited to menial tasks.

—J. F. in the Daily Mail.

## KAISER ON CONQUEST OF ROUMANIA.

### "AVENGING HAND OF THE JUDGE ABOVE."

On Sept. 22nd the Kaiser addressed the troops who took part in the autumn campaign of 1916 in Roumania.

According to the report by Herr Karl Rosner in the Lokalanzeiger the Kaiser spoke of the Hohenzollern who succeeded a great and noble-minded Prince on the throne of Roumania, and who, despite all traditions, did not know how to keep faith. The Kaiser further described King Ferdinand of Roumania as the renegade who, at the time when Germany was engaged in a terrible war, joined the Empire as a new opponent.

He next spoke of "the eternal miracle of German strength which once again in face of this enemy has been brilliantly proved." "You carried out a brilliant campaign," he said. "All the tribes shared in the victory which set Transylvania free again, and which was carried across the mountain passes into the enemy country, his capital falling into your hands. Your victorious advance was followed by those at home with respectful admiration. Indeed, the avenging hand of the Judge above us has sealed the fate of this faithless former friend." The Kaiser, after referring to the improvement in the economic situation at home, to which the victors of Roumania, he said, had contributed, concluded as follows:—

"What the Lord of Hosts may still have in store we do not know, but, come what may, we are able confidently to look the world in the face. We did not win this war, and if it is prolonged it is not our fault. Rely upon help from the Lord, but rely also upon your own strength and best serve your Empire, peace, and your Kaiser."

The Kaiser, on September 23rd visited the salamis at Sals and the offshoots at Campina and later proceeded to Jindia. —Reuter.

## THE CRIME OF PRUSSIA.

TRAITOROUS HISTORY OF GERMANY BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. Translated by E. H. and C. E. P. With an introduction by WILLIAM HARTMUT DAWSON. Volume III. (Jarrolds. 12s. 6d. net.)

The chapters contained in the third volume of the translation of Treitschke's great work, covering as they do the period of the Carlsbad decrees, the conferences of Aachen, of Troppau and of Laibach, are perhaps the most important of the whole, whether we regard the main subject with which they deal or the treatment of them. They do not, indeed, make the same appeal to the general public as do the earlier portions; they contain nothing which can be compared with the brilliant sketch of the early growth of Prussia, or with the description of the War of Liberation and the Congress of Vienna; the note of triumph, of confidence, is necessarily wanting; the heroic element is no longer there. For the hero of the author's narrative is Prussia, and in this volume we enter on an epoch when Prussia ceases to be heroic; we have no longer to do with great statesmen, but with timid bureaucrats; instead of generals and soldiers we have police officials. These chapters introduce that period of German history to which even now every patriotic German must look back with shame and regret. It is a record of broken promises, of disappointed hopes, of the "triumphs of weakness" and cowardice. It is a narrative that can be read with pleasure by none; but it is one that should be carefully studied by all who wish to understand Germany of to-day, for the effects of what was then done still subsist. In the life of nations crimes and blunders can never be entirely made good; even when the cause of them has been removed the effect remains. We know this ourselves; England never has and never will entirely recover the lost opportunities missed at the Restoration; nor will it ever entirely extirpate the evils produced by the administrative laxity of the Whig Oligarchy; and so Prussia and Germany can never be the same that they would have been had not Prussia been guilty of the great repudiation by which she for a generation lapsed from the task which she, and she alone, could carry out, and consented to be the mere obsequious menial of Austria.

The four years with which this volume is concerned are really occupied with the struggle over the Prussian constitution. It is a story which should be remembered now. In the spring of 1848, after Napoleon had escaped from Elba, the King by a formal proclamation promised to add a general representative assembly as the crown and completion of the great reforms that had taken place. By this he definitely placed Prussia at the head of the national movement of the time, for every one knew that the introduction of a Prussian Parliament would have an effect far beyond the frontier of the Monarchy, and would imply the victory of the Liberal and National movement throughout Germany. The promise was made, the armies went out to battle, and returned victorious from the campaign in Belgium; then there began the dangerous policy of procrastination; there were undoubted difficulties to be overcome, but the genuine purpose to overcome them was not there. The day was fatally left time for the growth of the forces of reaction; an excuse was given by the childish demonstrations of the students, and then the King began to fall more and more under the influence of Metternich; at a critical interview at Teplitz the King gave his promise to the Austrian statesman that he would not introduce a Parliament but only an Assembly of Estates, and even that was not to be introduced. Prussia joined in the conspiracy which was to keep back all political development in Germany and Eastern Europe for a generation, and was willing to play the ignoble part of a humble third in the union of the Eastern Powers.

The verdict of the world on this change of policy has long ago been given; and it will not be changed. It was, and it will remain, one of the most lamentable defections of which history records. And no ingenuity can hide the fact that the one person responsible was the King. His fault was one unpardonable in kind; it was at bottom cowardice, cowardice in intellectual and moral cowardice which caused him to distrust his own subjects, his own advisors, every one who had a thought, an idea, an inspiration beyond those which found a place in that gloomy and narrow mind which could aspire to little except military affairs, and of them at bottom understood nothing beyond that which belongs to the sphere of a general-major, drill and uniforms. And this man sold the liberties and hopes of the State and the country, and got nothing in return.

Treitschke again and again points out, and with full justice, how great a storehouse of administrative capacity and political insight there was in Germany; the nation emerged from the war of liberation eager, confident, hopeful; in five years it was disillusioned, heartless and hopeless, condemned to watch while its affairs were mismanaged by the self-appointed rulers, till it became content to believe that it was by some peculiar dispensation barren of those qualities required for self-government.

For thirty years Germany remained for all the Press of Western Europe the classical land of every kind of political wantonship; utterly unworthy of the respect of free Britons and Frenchmen; and the nation which twice within two years had planted her victorious banners upon Montmartre was treated by her vanquished neighbour with contemptuous benevolence as a good-natured neighbour race of philistines, composed of people who passed their time over beer, tobacco and philosophy; and when, with recognition of their own limitations, had comfortably renounced all plans for power and liberty. The Germans had so thoroughly accepted the consciousness of the hopeless *misere allemande*, that they willingly accepted such manifestations of unbridled arrogance as proofs of the superiority of Western European civilization, and were no longer disturbed in their sense of cosmopolitan brotherly love.

was inevitable; nor was it unjust, for it was ultimately founded on the judgment which the Germans passed on themselves, a judgment which exists, indeed, even to-day: there is a certain school of German who are never tired of proclaiming that Germans are not to be trusted with self-government, that they are not a political nation; but from this injury to their self-esteem, for which they are themselves responsible, there springs a result which has had fatal effects. "Other nations," they say, "may be wiser than we are in self-government, but, at any rate, we can beat them in war"; they will avenge the slights thrown upon them by the power of their armies, great military force is necessary to their self-respect, and deeds of war are required in defence of their injured self-esteem.

If there is one thing that can justly be demanded from monarchical government, it is that the King shall know how to choose his Ministers and shall see to it that their personal quarrels and rival ambitions are not allowed to interfere with the service of the State. In this primary task Frederick William failed; he was not even able to keep in the service of the Crown the great band of reformers who during the French occupation had rebuilt the State; Stein was allowed to remain in retirement, Humboldt and Hardenberg quarrelled, Boyer and Bulow resigned, and their places were taken by courtiers, reactionaries, and feudalists. He was not even able to keep control of the princes of his own house, and as the years passed the serenity of steady purpose and any clear political aim disappeared. Eventually the country was made as dull as the Court, and every man of character and intelligence, often against his own will, turned his back on this renegade State.

And all this was quite unnecessary. Treitschke tries to some extent to exculpate the King by showing that the real motive force was Metternich. Of course it was, but this only made things worse. Metternich knew quite well that the triumph of Nationalism and Liberalism would be fatal to the existence of Austria; naturally, therefore, he used every effort to oppose it. The ludicrous thing was that he found his chief abettor in Prussia, which stood to gain by using, as she did later, the national ambitions of the Germans. Treitschke does not attempt to defend the King, all that he does is to plead extenuating circumstances. The King was getting to feel old; (he was, in fact, scarcely fifty); he had never recovered from the death of his wife. All this is true; enough, though irrelevant, and it might pass if he had meted out equal measure to the other actor of the time. This he does not do. Let us concede, as we may well do, that his kindly, charitable judgment on the King is the right one, in what a light does this throw the severity of his judgment on others for whom he makes so much allowance, but whom he tries by the strictest standard of conduct? For Bavaria, which had to meet difficulties much greater than that of Prussia, he has only words such as "scandalous weakness"; "the acts of the Bavarian Government are essentially dishonest, petty, and void of all prospect of success."

The task which Treitschke had before him in writing this portion of his history was, therefore, one of peculiar difficulty; he was the professed apologist of the Prussian State; his object was to show that it was only from the point of view of Prussia that the actions of Germany could be written, and he deliberately challenged the view of anti-Prussian bias which had become traditional for fifty years of Liberal historians. For history in Germany, as in England, had been chiefly in the hands of the Liberals. There was a Liberal convention, just as with us there was the convention of the Whig historians; this convention continued even after the foundation of the Empire, and it took many years before the cultured bourgeoisie learned that the attitude towards their own institutions required a complete revision. This revision has now taken place, the dominion of the Liberals has been overthrown, and in its place we have that of the Pan-Germans, for Pan-Germanism is the logical development of the principles which Treitschke advocated. In this revision the publication of Treitschke's history was an important factor, and it was a landmark also in German political life; it was a part of the struggle against Liberalism that Bismarck was waging in the Reichstag, and it was one of the influences that produced the new Germany that we now know so well.

The real novelty of his treatment is that he turns the attention of the reader to the administrative side of the State. Liberalism always concentrates on the political side, on freedom and the constitution; it neglects the other side of public life, order, government, administration. The device by which Treitschke attempts to efface the unfavorable judgment that everyone must form on Prussian policy is to write up Prussian administration. In this he has done useful historical work, and he devotes much space to the reform of the finances and the establishment of the new Prussian Customs system. Even here, however, there is much exaggeration. It is quite true that on the whole Prussian finance was well managed, and that good work was done in embodying the new provinces in the old structure of the Monarchy; but, after all, Prussia was not the only State which after the great war had tasks of this kind to carry out, and it is precisely in the domain of taxation that the support of a publicly elected representative assembly would have been of the highest value to the administration. —Times Literary Supplement.

## PARACHUTE DESCENT FROM BURNING BALLOON.

Considerable excitement was caused in South-west London some weeks ago, when an observation balloon was observed to be on fire while passing over the Victoria district. The balloon drifted slowly at a low altitude, across the river towards the Surrey side, and when over midstream the occupant released a parachute, leapt from the burning basket, and made a spectacular descent just below Chelsea Bridge on to the south side. He landed unharmed, while the remains of the balloon came down a few miles away at Dulwich.



## GERMANY'S ARMIES.

## INCREASE OF 822 BATTALIONS.

Mr. Henry Wood, special correspondent of the United Press with the French Armies, writes:—

By an intensity of mobilisation that has drained Germany dry of every man capable of military service, the German fighting divisions on the French and the Russian fronts have been practically doubled since Aug. 1st, 1914. Despite this gigantic effort, France, England, and Russia, the three original Allies, have, in every way, kept pace, with the result that, at the present time, they still have numerical superiority. In addition it has been definitely established that the military value of the Allied armies, as constituted at the present time, is constantly on the increase, while that of the German army is unmistakably on the decline. Since the beginning of the war the new Allies that have joined France, England, and Russia have far exceeded, in the reinforcements of troops which they have added to the Allied cause, those brought to Germany by the Allies won over to her side. The definite figures and details of the latter will serve to give an idea, as well, of the proportionate growth of the Allied fighting forces on the two principal fronts. On Aug. 1st, 1914, when Germany had mobilised to the extent that she deemed necessary to win the war, and to win it quickly, she threw on to the French and Russian fronts 123 fighting divisions, constituted on a basis of four regiments to the division. By first crushing France with the bulk of these, and then throwing them on to the Russian front by means of her system of strategic railways, she counted on a quick and complete victory. By November of 1914, towards the middle of the year, when the battle of the Yser was being fought, Germany had found it necessary to increase her fighting divisions, on the two fronts, to 137. In September of 1915, towards the close of the Russian campaign, the German divisions on the two fronts had been increased to 170.

By this time Germany began to feel the pressure on her four new divisions, and began the gradual transformation of her divisions to a basis of three regiments each, instead of four; the extra regiment thus saved went to constitute new divisions. Towards the middle of the year, 1916, about June, 1916, all of the German divisions had been reduced to the basis of three regiments only. By this change, and by a constant fine-combing of the entire Empire for available men, Germany was able to augment her divisions on the Eastern and Western fighting fronts to 173. The autumn and winter of 1916 witnessed Hindenburg's colossal effort at mobilisation and creation of new divisions. His plan included the incorporation of the inhabitants of Serbia, Poland, and other conquered districts. As early as December, 1916, these efforts had permitted an increase in the fighting divisions of the two fronts to 208. By July, 1917, at the end of the French and English spring offensive, Hindenburg had attained 234 divisions. On Sept. 1st, at the time Germany undertook her counter-offensive on the Russian front, a maximum of 239 fighting divisions had been thrown on to the two fronts by the Germans against the 123 fighting divisions which Germany threw on to the French and Russian fronts with the beginning of hostilities.

## AUSTRIA STATIONARY.

She now has on the two fronts 239 divisions. Owing to the fact that these latter are exclusively on a basis of three regiments to the division instead of four, as at the beginning, the figures are a trifle deceptive. A more accurate idea is got by reckoning in battalions, as these have numbered approximately 1,000 men, although it is definitely known that hundreds are now far below this number. On this basis Germany started her campaign on the French and Russian fronts, with 1,512 battalions. This number has now been increased to 2,334. These fighting units, of course, do not take into account the millions of men employed in the services behind the lines. This Titanic increase is in no way discouraging to Allied military authorities, because they happen to know that their own creation of new fighting units has, in every way, been equal. Other aspects of the situation are also most encouraging.

Austria's mobilisation effort since the beginning of the war has been more or less stationary. It is only Germany that has made the big increase. On the other hand, France, England, and Russia have all been able to keep individual pace with Germany. In addition, the new reinforcements brought to Germany by Turkey and Bulgaria are set off to an extreme degree by those brought to the entente by Italy and Rumania, apart from the help in men yet to come from the United States. As a result the Allies to-day have an ever-increasing numerical superiority, while Germany has already passed the point where she can fill the losses now occurring in her ranks. —Exchange Telegraph Company.

## ANOTHER BIG DIAMOND FOUND.

An amber-coloured diamond of superior quality and 429 carats in weight (about 1½ lb.) was found in the Du Toits Pan mine, South Africa, recently.

Although this is not a record as regards weight, the stone is undoubtedly the finest and most valuable diamond ever found in Griqualand West. It will rank with the half-dozen other famous diamonds, which are:—

	Weight (Carats)
Cullinan (now called the Stars of Africa; part of the British Crown Jewels)	3,023 uncut
Excelsior	969
Koh-i-noor	900
Regent	410
Great Mogul	280 cut
Orloff	193 uncut

## TWO IRISH PATRIOTS.

## MAJOR REDMOND AND LIEUT. KETTLE.

## THEIR LOVE OF HUMANITY.

No better testimony to the fact that England went into this war with clean hands could be desired than that Willie Redmond and Tom Kettle, two chivalrous and devoted Irish patriots, gladly sacrificed their lives to the cause for which she is fighting (writes Harry Jones in the *Daily Chronicle*). Neither of them had any reason to love England, though they rejoiced to think that the newly-enfranchised British democracy had made its peace with the Irish people and was anxious to cancel and atone for the blunders and crimes of English rule in Ireland. No; Willie Redmond and Tom Kettle did not take up arms in this war from regard for England, but from love of humanity and from a conviction that Ireland owed a duty not only to herself but to the world, and that the path taken by her must be the path of honour and justice.

## CHARMING TRENCH SKETCHES.

Mr. Redmond was 54 when he joined the British Army. He went to the front in France in the winter of 1915. He was killed when gallantly leading his men in action on June 7th, 1917. Twice during leave from the trenches, in March, 1916, and March, 1917, he took part in Irish debates in the House of Commons, pleading like a man inspired for an eternal reconciliation between England and Ireland. On the latter occasion his lofty eloquence and noble emotion thrilled everybody who listened to him. This memorable speech is given in full in a volume just published, in which are reprinted a number of articles written by Major Redmond when he was at the front, for *The Daily Chronicle*. These "trench sketches" appeared in our columns anonymously. We know that their charm, their tenderness, their revelation of a fine-tempered soul, made a deep impression on our readers. They were well worthy of republication in permanent form. One of the most touching of them describes the burial in the battle-zone side by side of two young Irish officers, one in Catholic, the other a Protestant, symbolising in their soldierly life and death what Major Redmond calls "the glorious and brave Catholic, of Northern and Southern Irish hearts." In the army, as in the House of Commons, he was greatly beloved. Very touching is the letter from Father Kelly, chaplain to the Irish troops, who slept in the same cellar as Major Redmond three nights before the battle, describing how miserable that heroic soul was at the thought that he might be denied the privilege of going over the top with his men; and how he bubbled over with joy when at length, in deference to his impatience, the General consented to his leading his battalion in the charge.

## TOM KETTLE.

Tom Kettle was an Irishman of rare intellectual gifts; a brilliant scholar, a delightful raconteur, one of the wittiest men of his day, and a powerful, racy and picturesque writer. There was a rich savour in his personality, and it exhaled from him in the spoken as well as in the written word. He was a master of phrase and a coiner of epigrams. A stupid book published in December he described as "very suitable for the Christmas fire." Of a man who climbed from poverty to greatness he said: "He was of humble origin like the violin-string." The Royal Irish Constabulary was "formerly an army of occupation; now it is an army of emigration." Never were the embarrassments of a political party fixed more happily in a phrase than in his witty remark apropos of Mr. Balfour and the Tariff Reformers: "They have nailed their leader to the mast." An Australian poet of pacifist leanings one day said to Kettle: "I would rather be a tenth rate minor poet than a great soldier." "Well, aren't you?" was the disconcerting reply. What could be more felicitous than the wise observation: "Loyalty is the bloom on the face of freedom. Life he compared to 'a cheap table d'hôte in a rather dirty restaurant, with time changing the plates before you have had enough of anything.'"

## WIT AND PHILOSOPHER.

This witty, versatile, richly-dowered man might have played a great part in literature and in politics but for the war. From the moment that Germany fell upon unoffending Belgium he never doubted on which side Ireland ought to range herself. "Europe had once more been threatened by barbarism. Odin had thrown down his last challenge to Christ." First with pen, then with his eloquent tongue, finally with arms, he fought the good fight, his valiant work culminating with the sacrifice of his life at Ghinchy on September 9th, 1916. Some of Kettle's reflections on the war are published in a singularly attractive book published by Constable. Mrs. Kettle has written a biographical sketch of her husband with exquisite taste. "He was only 36 when he died, but he had crowded much honourable achievement into his brief span of life. The book contains several articles written by Kettle at various dates since August, 1914, which are a contribution of real value to war-literature. He loathed the materialism, the cloudy metaphysics, and the scientific barbarism of modern Germany. 'Prussia's philosophy did not correct her appetites,' it canonised them. He regarded Germany as the prime, if not the sole, author of the war, and all that was Catholic and European and Irish in him rose in passionate anger against the new barbarians. He was appalled at the 'magnitude of this adventure in de-civilisation.' There is no

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## LIEBKNECHT'S BOOK ON

## "MILITARISM."

## GERMAN COURT HOLDS IT TO BE TREASONABLE AND ORDERS IT TO BE SUPPRESSED.

"Militarism," the book for which Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist leader, served eighteen months in a German prison on a charge of treason, is placed before American readers in a translation published by B. W. Huebsch.

It was prepared as a lecture in 1906 and delivered before a conference of young people. Soon afterward it appeared in book form and in April, 1907, the book was suppressed by the German authorities. The following October the author was sentenced after a sensational trial, the conclusion being that he had intended to injure the morale of the army and to demoralize military spirit.

At that time the defendant said to the Judges:—

## LIEBKNECHT'S LIFE AIM.

"The aim of my life is the overthrow of monarchy and emancipation of the exploited working class from political and economic bondage. I believe the day not far distant when the principles I represent will be recognized as patriotic, honourable and true."

As a rebuke to his prosecutors, the working people of Berlin elected him, while he was still in prison, their representative in the Prussian Diet, and there he began his real campaign against Prussian militarism.

On June 28th, 1916, Dr. Liebknecht was sentenced again to thirty months' penal servitude. The trial was secret. An appeal resulted only in an increase of the sentence to more than four years, and further appeal was denied. At present Liebknecht is in prison making sketches, as some one said, "to help the Prussian Government stand on its feet." He cannot practise law again, and the German ruling class has thus accomplished its object.

In this book Liebknecht treats of militarism chiefly in its relation to capitalism and class struggles, declaring that "the manufacture of arms becomes gradually a monopoly of the ruling economic class, whereby the physical and democratic is done away with. Then we begin to hear: 'Possess and you are in the right.'"

He scoffs at the loudly exploited peace plans and the bubble of disarmament, characterizing them as being nothing but foolery, phrasemaking and deception—for the present, and he undertakes to clinch this by adding:—"The fact that the Czar was the chief originator of the comedy at The Hague puts the true stamp on all of them."

Of colonial militarism, which Liebknecht argues is pushed forward more vigorously to the front by nations desiring commercial and political expansion, he writes:—

## ABOMINABLE COLONIAL ARMY.

"The colonial army, which frequently consists of the scum of the European population, is the most brutal and abominable of all the tools of capitalist states. There is hardly a crime which colonial militarism and the savage tropical brutality directly cultivated by it have not produced."

He displays no patience even with militarism as it exists ostensibly for national defence, giving it, as his opinion that "the proletariat of the world cannot expect any profit from policies which make necessary the militarism for abroad." These policies serve the exploiting interests of the ruling capitalists. These capitalists know that after every war a veritable mud-volcano of human brutality and baseness sends its floods of the nations participating in it, rebaptizing all civilization for years."

Modern militarism, as described by Dr. Liebknecht as "a force which attempts to square the circle, which arms the people against the people itself, which attempts to be democratic and despotic, enlightened and mechanical, popular and anti-popular at the same time. He enlarges upon these general propositions in special chapters on "Means and Effects" and "Some Cardinal Sins."

As to instilling the "proper military spirit" called in Prussia, "loyalty to the King," the doctor feels that "the most suitable condition for its production is a state of complete stupidity, or as low an intelligence as possible, which enables one to drive the mass as a herd of cattle in any direction demanded by the interests of the existing order."

He writes later, however, that the handling of arms, strategy and tactics demand of the modern soldier intelligence and efficiency, and claims that for this reason alone militarism would no longer be able to do anything with a merely stupid mass of men. We have, therefore, education for the army together with an appeal "exactly as it is done in church, to human weakness and senses."

calculus of suffering that can sum up the agonies endured since the sentence of blood was daubed on the lintel of every country in Europe. Unless the architects responsible for this misery are hewn down into the dust he feared it was "all over with Europe and civilization." A man holding these views and of Kettle's ardent temperament was bound to find his way to the battle-line. Though loathing the mechanism of modern war, he was a gay and buoyant soldier, and loved his work as lieutenant of the Dublin Fusiliers. He died at the head of his men fighting with heroic courage against those Prussian Guards who for him incarnated the Devil and were his fitting instruments. It was a great end to a dazzling career.

## A STORM-SWEPT BATTLE-FIELD.

## THE FIGHT FOR THE PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE.

Mr. Philip Gibbs sent the following despatch from France on October 7th:—The scene of war since Thursday, when our troops went away in the wet mist for the great battle up the slopes of the Passchendaele Ridge, has been dark and grim and overcast with a brooding sky, where storm clouds are blown into wild and fantastic shapes.

Over the country round Ypres, which still in its ruins holds the soul of all the monstrous tragedy hereabouts, white cloud mountains were piled up against black, sullen peaks and were shot through with a greenish light, very ghastly in its revelation of the litter and the wreckage of the great arena of human slaughter. Etched sharply against this queer luminance were the lopped trunks of shell-shattered trees and bits of ruined buildings with tooth-like jags above heaps of fallen masonry.

Rain fell heavily for most of the day, as nearly all the night, and as it rains to-day, and a wet fog rose from the ground where the shell craters were already ponds brimming over into swamps of mud. Through the mirk our guns fired incessantly, almost as intense as the drumfire which precedes an attack, though there was no attack from our side or the enemy's, and it was a strange, uneasy thing to hear all that crashing of gunfire and the wall of great shells in flight to the German lines through this mid-day darkness.

I marvelled at the gunners, who have gone on so long—so long, through the days and nights—feeding those monsters. The infantry have a hard time. It is they who fight with flesh and blood against the machinery of slaughter which is set against them. It is they who go out across the fields on that wild adventure into the unknown. But the gunners, standing by the heavies and the 19-pounders in the sodden fields, with piles of shells about them and great dumps near by, have no easy, pleasant time.

On the morning of the last battle I saw the enemy's shells searching for them, ringing up the earth about their batteries, plunging deep holes on either side of them. They worked in the close neighbourhood of death, and at any moment, between one round and another, a battery and its gun teams might be blown up by one of those howling beasts which seem to gather strength and ferocity at the end of their flight before the final roar of destruction.

Now and again a lucky shell of the enemy's gets an ammunition dump, and a great torch rises to the dark sky, and in its flames there are wild explosions as the shells are touched off. But the gunners go on with their work in all the tumult of their own batteries, deafening and ear-splitting and nerve-destroying, and our young gunner officers, muddy, unshaven, unwashed, with sleep-drawn eyes, pace up and down the line of guns saying, "Are you ready, Number One?—Number One, fire!" with no sign of the strain that keeps them on the rack when a big battle is in progress.

## LIMIT OF HUMAN NATURE.

For them the battle lasts longer than for the infantry. It begins before the infantry advance, it lasts a little and then breaks out into new fury when the German counter-attacks begin. It does not end when the S.O.S. signals have been answered by hours of bombardment, but goes on again to keep German roads under fire, to smother their back acres, to batter their gun positions.

So yesterday, when the German guns were getting back behind the Passchendaele, hauled back out of the mud to take new emplacements from which they can pour explosives on the ground we have captured, our gunners could not rest, but made this war of attrition for the enemy followed his guns along their tracks.

The British gunners in these frightful battles have worked with a courage and endurance to the limit of human nature, and the infantry are the first to praise them and to marvel at them. The infantry go marching in the rain and trudging in the mud and stumbling over the water-logged craters, and out on the battlefield stand knee-deep in pools and bogs that have been made by shell-fire, cutting up the beds of the Flemish brooks like the Hannebeke and the Stroombeke, and the Beutelsbeke, and by the heavy downpour on the upheaved earth.

Winter conditions have come upon us, too. They were the old winter pictures of war that I saw yesterday round about the old Ypres salient, when wet men gathered under the lee of old dug-outs with cold rain sweeping upon them, so that their water-proof capes-stream with water, and patter on upon their steel hats with a sharp metallic tinkling sound.

Along the roads Australian and New Zealand horsemen go riding hard, with their horses' flanks splashed with heavy gobs of mud. Gun wagons and transport puz, flinging mud from their wheels. Ambulances, with their red crosses splattered with slime go threading their way to the clearing stations, with four pairs of muddy boots upturned beneath the blankets, which show through the flap behind, and a dozen "sitting cases" huddled together, with their steel hats clashing and their tired eyes looking out on the traffic of war which they are leaving for a time.

They came down cold and wet from the line, but in an hour or two they are warm, inside the dressing stations, between sand-bagged walls built up inside ruined houses, still within range of shell-fire, but safe from the fields from which these men have come.

"If any man feels cold," said a medical officer yesterday, "give him a hot waterbottle." To a man who had been lying in a cold mud until an hour or two before it was like offering him a place by the fireside at home.

The Y.M.C.A. is busy in another tent or another dug-out. It has a cheery way of producing hot cocoa on the edge of a battlefield and of thrusting little packets of chocolate, biscuits, cigarettes, and matches into the hands of lightly wounded men as soon as they have trudged down the long trail for walking wounded and reached the first dressing station, where there is a little group of men waiting to bandage their wounds, to say, "Well done, laddy; you did grandly this morning," and to fix them up with strange and wonderful speed for the journey to the line hospital, where there are beds with white sheets—sheets again, ye gods!—and rest and peace and warmth.

There are queer little groups, between the sandbags of those forward dressing stations. On one bench I saw a tall New Zealander and some Warwick boys—the Warwick did famously in this battle—and a farmer a lad from the West-Counties, who said, "It seems to Oi," and spoke with a fine simple gravity of the things he had seen and done; and a thin-faced Lancashire boy, who still wanted to kill more Germans and put them to a nasty kind of death, and a fellow of the Lincoln, who said, "Our lads went over grand."

Near by was a wounded German soldier who had clotted blood over his face and a bloody bandage round his head. A friendly voice spoke to him and said, "Wie geht's mit Ihnen?" ("How are you getting on?"). And he looked up in a dazed way and said, "Besser hier denn als Kamp!" ("Better here than on the battlefield").

The tall New Zealander said:—"Fritz fought all right. His machine-guns fired till we were all round them."

"They're all cowards, them Fritzies," said the Lancashire boy. "They ran so hard I couldn't catch them with my bayonet. Then a bullet came and went slick through my head." The bullet failed to kill the Lancashire boy by the smallest fraction of an inch, and had furrowed his skull.

The Warwickshire lads told queer tales of the battle, and they bear out what I have heard from their officers elsewhere. There were numbers of German soldiers who lay about in shell-holes after our barrage had passed over their lines and their blockhouses, and sniped our officers and men as they swarmed forward, though they knew that by not surrendering they were bound to die. It was the last supreme courage of the human beast at bay.

There was one of these who lay under the wreckage of an aeroplane, and from that cover he shot some of our men at close range; but because there were many bullets flying about, and shells bursting, and all the excitement of a battle-ground, he was not discovered for some time. It was a sergeant of the Warwickshire who saw him first, and just in time. The German had his rifle raised at ten yards' range, but the sergeant, whipped round and shot him before he could turn.

Some of these men were discovered after the general fighting was over, and a nasty shock was given to a young A.D.C. who went with his Divisional General to see the captured ground next day. The General, who is a quick walker, went ahead over the shell craters, and the A.D.C. suddenly saw two Germans wearing their steel helmets rise before the General from one of the deep holes.

"Now there's trouble," thought the young officer, feeling for his revolver. But when he came up he heard the General telling two wounded Germans that the English had won a very great victory, and that if they were good boys he would send up stretcher bearers to carry them down.

## MIDDLESEX "KAMERAD."

All over the battlefield there were queer little human episodes thrust for a minute or two into the great grim drama of this advance by British and Overseas troops up the heights of the Passchendaele Ridge, where thousands of German soldiers who had been waiting to attack them were caught by the rolling storm of shells which smashed the earth about them and mingled them with its clods.

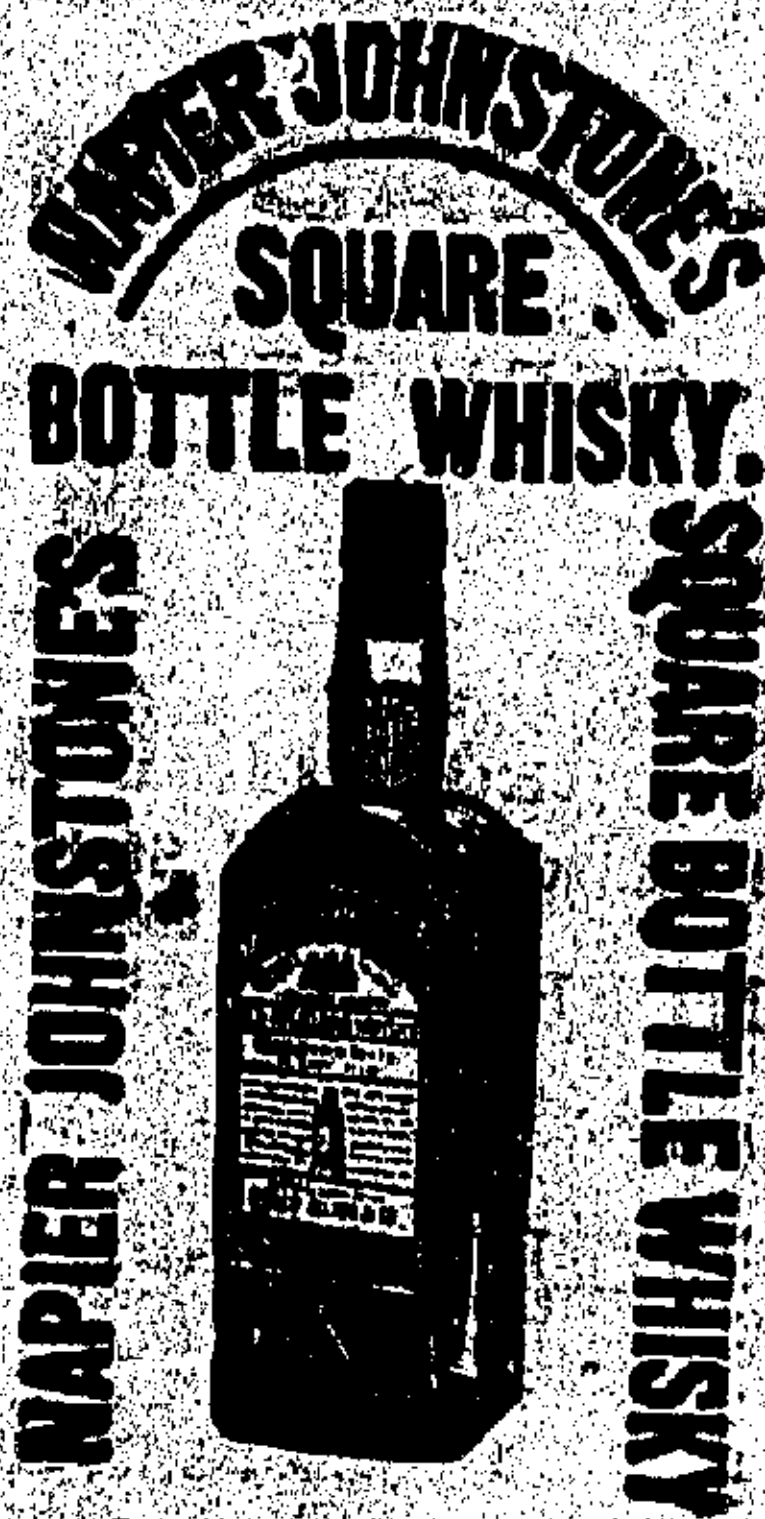
One tragic glimpse like this was on the Australian way up to the Broodseinde cross-roads, the key of the whole position, after a body of those Australians had marched many miles through the night over appalling ground under scattered shell-fire, and were only in their place of attack half an hour before it started. The story of that night march is in itself a little epic, but that is not the episode I mean.

The Australians drew close to one of the blockhouses, and the sound of their cheering must have been heard by the Germans inside those concrete walls. The barrage had just passed and its line of fire, volcanic in its look and fury, when travelling ahead.

Suddenly, out of the blockhouses, a dozen men or so came running, and the Australians shortened their bayonets. From the centre of the group a voice shouted, out in English, "I am a Middlesex man, don't shoot. I am an Englishman." The man who called had his hands up, in sign of surrender, like the German soldiers.

"It's a spy," said an Australian. "Kill the blighter." The English voice again rang out: "I'm English." And English he was. It was a man of the Middlesex Regiment who had been captured on patrol some days before. The Germans had taken him into their blockhouse, and because of our gunfire they could not get out of it, and kept him there. He was well treated, and his captors shared their food with him, but the awful moment came to him when the drumfire passed and he knew that unless he held his hands high he would be killed by our own troops.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL  
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG ..... "KAIFONG" ..... On 7th Dec. 11 A.M.  
SHANGHAI ..... "SHANTUNG" ..... On 13th Dec. 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

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AND RETURN.

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"JAIRONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 7th Dec. at Noon.  
"HATTAN" ... Capt. A. E. Holgate ... TUESDAY, 11th Dec. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hako Pier).

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	10th Nov	St. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

FAVORABLE SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOVER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, TOKIWA MARU THURSDAY, 13th Dec. at Noon.  
Kobe, YOKKAICHI, and OSAKA Capt. Ogura 15.130

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and NIKKO MARU FRIDAY, 14th Dec. at 11 A.M.  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Takeda, 8,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and MISHIMA MARU WED. DAY, 12th Dec. at 11 A.M.  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Wada, 16,000  
SUWA MARU SATURDAY, 15th Dec. at 11 A.M.  
Capt. Sakino, 21,000

KOBE and YOKOHAMA KIRIN MARU TUESDAY, 18th Dec.  
Capt. Sakaki, 8,000

KOBE

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K. KOBAYASHI, Manager.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PRINCE MARU	8,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	12,000	WED., 19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	12,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 25th Jan.
SEIYU MARU	22,000	WED., 6th Feb.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Seiryu Maru" call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and SANTIAGO.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 12,500 Tons  
KIYO MARU ... 17,200  
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building.

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Queen's Building.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 10th Dec. at 3 P.M.  
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports, touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports sailing at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Loading for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 9th Dec. at 10 A.M.  
"JOSHIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 12th Dec. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 746.

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**COMMERCIAL**

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS

		December 6th
<b>ON LONDON.—</b>		
Telegraphic Transfer	—	2 1/16
Bank Bills, on demand	—	2 1/16
Bank Bills at 3 days' sight	—	2 1/16
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	—	2 1/16
Credit 1/2 at 4 months' sight	—	3 1/4
Postponed Bank Bills 4 months' sight	3 1/4	3 1/4
<b>ON PARIS.—</b>		
Bank Bills, on demand	—	497 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	—	412
<b>ON NEW YORK.—</b>		
Bank Bills, on demand	—	7 1/8
Credit at 60 days' sight	—	—
<b>ON BOMBAY.—</b>		
Telegraphic Transfer	—	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—	nom
<b>ON CALCUTTA.—</b>		
Telegraphic Transfer	—	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—	nom.
<b>ON SHANGHAI.—</b>		
Bank bills, at sight	—	nom.
Private 3 days' sight	—	—
<b>ON YOKOHAMA.—</b>		
Bank Bills, on demand	—	135 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand—	Pagos	140
ON MANILA.—On demand	—	25
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	—	159 1/4
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	—	11 1/2 p.m
ON SAIGON.—On demand	—	1 1/2 p.m
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	—	5 1/2
<b>SOVEREIGN BANK'S BUYING RATE</b>		
GOLD LEAF, 100 fms., per tael	\$	67 7/8
BANK SILVER per oz	\$	44 1/2
BANK SILVER per oz	\$	42 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS			
			per cent.
Hongkong	20 cents. pieces	\$0.00	Prem
Hongkong	10 "	\$0.05	Disc
Canton	20 "	\$7.40	"
Canton	10 "	\$0.00	"

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Capital Paid-up	...	...	"	20,000,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	"	5,380,000

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KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PIPAN, SHIN  
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TAMU, TAINAN, TAINAN, TAINAN

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Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen,  
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Ahor Gajahs " " " "	81	Sept.	\$4.60	88 p. c.	40 p.
Avor Panas " " " "	85	Jan.	\$12.50	25 p. c.	—
Chomely " " " "	81	Oct.	\$2.60	30 p. c.	10 p.
Kedah " " " "	81	April	\$4.20	55 p. c.	10 p.
Kompas " " " "	83	June	\$9.00	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda " " " "	81	Aug.	\$2.25	33 p. c.	—
Malakoff " " " "	83	Dec.	\$4.60	30 p. c.	15 p.
New Serehah " " " "	82	Dec.	\$4.60	25 p. c.	10 p.
Serdyc off " " " "	82	Jan.	\$4.65	30 p. c.	124 p.
Tajah " " " "	810	Dec.	\$4.50	35 p. c.	10 p.
P. p. list on Rubber in London					

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